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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4.30 P.M.				
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7913
1st Aug.	ARABIA	7902		
6th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9630
13th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10909		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10912
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9625
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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NILE de la NOUVELLE	6,378	Marilion	16th " "
ANADIEN	4,148	Magnan	23rd " "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	30th " "
PILOTE de la NOUVELLE	6,378	Marilion	6th Aug. "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	13th " "
NERA	9,519	Schmitz	20th " "

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CANADIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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R RUBATTINO	4,562	Tucceri	25th " "
D. SALDUINO	4,560	Magliocchi	8th Aug. 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUNRA	1,393	Thur.	2nd July 8 a.m.
LHASA	1,151	Fri	3rd July 6 a.m. on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,393 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomerah, and Basrah. Also taking Passengers and cargo for booking s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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1st July, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F FERDINAND	6,646		1st August 1908
PERSIA	8,891	G. Bartolo	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,566	P. Radossich	1st October 1908
HOHENZOLLERN	6,301	A. Pezzoli	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4285	M. Dabovich	10th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5088	S. Chumak	25th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
VORWARTS	5,622	A. Rodocanachi	4th July 1908.

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DECEMBER 16TH, 1907.

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Liverpool	605	990	517	792	286	440
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City of Karachi				June 27
Trafford Hall		June 23	July 30	
City of Paris		July 15		July 29
City of Manchester		July 30		Aug. 3
Merton Hall		Aug. 6	Aug. 21	
City of Calcutta		Aug. 28		Sept. 11
City of Karachi		Sept. 6		Sept. 25
Trafford Hall		Oct. 12		Nov. 2
City of Paris		Oct. 28		Nov. 7
City of London		Sept. 7		Nov. 20
Merton Hall		Nov. 20		Dec. 5
City of Calcutta		Nov. 28		Dec. 12
City of Karachi		Dec. 15		Jan. 1
Trafford Hall		1909 Jan. 10		Feb. 3

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NOTICE.

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H. BELL, Conductor,
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ADEN SETTLEMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An UPPER SUBORDINATE ENGINEER, with good knowledge and recent experience of estimating for and carrying out Drainage Work, to take charge of Drainage Scheme, Shaikh Othman, Aden. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Aden Settlement.

TERMS:

Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Probable period of employment, one year, 2nd Class passage from India to Aden and vice versa.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held this day a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 35 per whole Share and Rs. 8-12-0 per one-quarter Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December 1907, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1908, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 240 of 1907.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ADEALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandari rights of is the Church of Saint DeSperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 sq. yds and four-ninths together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Esabhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweepper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 7-1-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered in the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amadaily Kumroodin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Dooloor Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 263, New No. 11563, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Cart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranibil Cart on the North side of Dhawadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, together with three pucca buildings and chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Cart now or late of the late Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vicanjee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbil Cart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Cart in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1857, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Toora vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 5523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jeo D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Ranjee Talaksey, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hassan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-15346, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instruction for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MAHOMED & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, where there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-4-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Peerless, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with Board. None but Europeans need apply.—Box. No. 1195, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette," Office.

BANGALOW.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Sanctuary. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gummed Commercial Envelopes Re. 1 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Combinations of expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Cheap. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants patronised by the Government and Servants. Specially First Class Grooms and Syces, Bearers, Khansamas, whom guarantee. Bombay Rs. 3 per month and upwards, which stands good for 6 months. Office, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for [illegible] with name of Company included. Apply at "THE GAZETTE" Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Vol. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (including postage) One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk by John Broadwood and Co. Excellent order and fitted with Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Gail Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1104, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

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Which we offer for nought to

All on their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 3 cases Turkish Cigarettes.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 1st July, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Tobacco warehouse, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Leonard Turner, Agent, Messrs. Mentors, Limited, London:—

5 cases, each 48,000 Turkish Cigarettes in packets of 20.

3 cases, each 50,000 Turkish Cigarettes in tins of 100.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The purchaser shall have to pay only special duty of Rs. 7-8-0 per Indian maund, all the other charges have been paid by the vendor.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house at GOOMBARWADA, DADAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the administrator of the estate of the late Caetan Francis DeSouza, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property and premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, with a wellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Dadar in the part called Toorerow, admeasuring 106 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 3,329, Street No. 793 and bounded on the East by the house of Pandoo Heraji Kavli, on the West by the house of Doming Rodrick, on the South by the house of Lores Nunes and on the North by the cart of Pandoo Heraji Kavli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, 7, Bank Street, Fort, in one lot the business of Messrs. Connor Gerrard & Co., Furniture Merchants, Cabinet Makers, etc., including therein, all the valuable furniture, such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, easy chairs, pieces of tapestry, crotonnes, full size billiard table, billiard accessories, stock-in-trade, plant and machinery lying in the shop at Waterloo Mansions, and Factories at the corner of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, Fort, and the goodwill and the outstanding of the said firm of Messrs. Connor and Gerrard & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the mortgagees, in possession at their Office in Fort, or to the undersigned and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at [illegible] Jan St., without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by the order of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, the present Transferee of the original mortgagees and in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf contained in the mortgage deed of the 24th January, 1896, sell the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ruttonji Bapubhai (since deceased), Ramji Bapubhai, Bhugwanji Bapubhai, Popat Purshottum, Nanji Purshottum and Runchord Purshottum, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1908, next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises erected, built and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort, in Bibi Jan St., on the North side thereof, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards and three units of a square yard, be the same, little more or less, and the said premises formerly were Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and afterwards 24 and now under B Ward No. 798 (1), and Street No. 2-4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rahimtoola Sullamon, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and the property of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Baronet, on or towards the North by the property of Tapibai, and on or towards the South by the said Bibi Jan Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, for the said Transferee, at their Office in 91, Medows, Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st July 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 370—332, Case No. 258, Parel Road.

Building Street Nos. 156—160, 2-4-6-8: 10-14, 16-18, Case No. 262 junction of Erskine Road and Balu Street.

Building Street No. 143, 170—176: 70-82, Case No. 107 Falkland Road, Ardeshir Dady Street and 1st Khetwadi Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JULY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Bottom Umbrella Cloth, Suit No. 732 of 1908.

R. D. Sethna vs. Esmailji Sulleman.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 3 cases, containing 162 pieces 47 inches bottom umbrella cloth of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE of Rat Cheese and Roast Powder.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:

5 cases rat cheese, each one gross.

5 cases roast powder, each 3 gross.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Elphinstone Road, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market, including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish Area of the said market Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stalls in advance and as to license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JULY, 1908.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of

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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£ 562,500
HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

INCORPORATED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
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Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
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Hongkong	Osaka	
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATEEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collects Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. ARMISTON,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

For sums for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which can be learned on application.

Drafts granted on and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	Saigon.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	Yokohama.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Batavia.	Hankow.	New York.
Madras.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Rangoon.	Semarang.	Kobe.	
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure [illegible] you should use the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN [illegible]	ATE
	SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

"TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE."

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your Mixture. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude for your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" Dated 1st May, 1903."

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hundreds of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DE ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DE ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, [illegible] Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my [illegible] Dr. Hopes had given me over [illegible] Dr. Hopes' Quinine Tonic Pills [illegible]

WINES, S

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
H. MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 1'7 Packages Grey Shirting, Khaki Drills, Pagri Cloth and Undershirts.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, by order of Seth Manshanker Vejishanker Desai, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lakhmidas Dwarkadas Barbhaya and Mr. H. O. Coates, who are trading under the name and firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates and Co., by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st of July, 1908, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Sales Room, 21, Medows Street, the following :—

1504-11—3 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces 39·38 yards, 8¼ lbs.

1512-19—7 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 39·38 yards, 8¼ lbs.

1779-95—17 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 38 by 37·38 yards.

1729-37 } 17 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces,
1756-61 } 39 by 37½ 38 yards.

1738-65 } 16 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces,
1762-69 } 39 by 37½ 38 yards.

1796-1812—17 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 38 by 37½ 38 yards.

1813-28—16 bales grey shirting, each 50 pieces, 38 by 37½ 38 yards.

1006-07 } 2 bales each 12 pieces khaki drill, 28
10009 } by 36 to 44 yards.

1084-88—5 bales each 15 pieces, khaki drill, 28 by 37 to 44 yards.

1089-90—2 bales each 12 pieces, khaki cords, 28 by 40 yards.

1093-95—3 bales each 20 pieces, khaki pagri cloth 35" by 71 to 78 yards.

1082-83—2 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill 28" by 40 yards.

1101 05 } 8 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill 28" by
1107-09 } 40 44 yards.

1286-93—8 bales each 40 pieces, finished drill 28" by 36-60 yards.

1294-98—5 bales each 40 pieces, finished drills 28" by 36-60 yards.

1221-20 } 9 bales each 40 pieces, khaki pagri cloth
1227-32 } of different shades, 34½ by 71·80 yards

1142-44—3 bales each 12 pieces, khaki drill, 27-28, by 40 to 42 yards.

1279-85—7 bales each 40 pieces finished drill 28in, by 4 yards.

05—1 case, 30 pieces, twill cotton Italian.

1361—1 case, 300 pieces, printed muslin.

02—1 bale 30 pieces twill cotton Italian 53-54 by 30-36 yards.

1081—1 case, 41 doz. Lisle thread undershirts.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared from the Prince's Dock warehouses within eight days.

Samples are now ready for inspection.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE at Kalbadevi Road, Kolbhat Lane, Princess Street, Bhindi Bazar, Mandvi, Shaik Memon Street, Byculla, Mahalaxmi, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Dadar, and Lower Mahim.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.

Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable [illegible] on the days and at the time (S. T.) hereinmentioned. The sale of all the properties will be [illegible] premises, except of lots Nos. 11 and 12, [illegible] sold at the Office of the said Special [illegible] the High Court.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

[illegible]ESDAY, 15th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

[illegible] piece or parcel of land or ground of the [illegible] Tax tenure with the chawls, messuages, [illegible]r dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, [illegible] being at Kolbhat Lane known as Tara [illegible]Dart or Tellowady in the Town, Island and [illegible]n District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2 722 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's [illegible]. 613, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey [illegible]25, and New Survey No. 124, and assessed by the [illegible]bay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. [illegible] to 3092, 3094 (2) to 3099, and Street Nos. 1 to 10, [illegible]13, 15, 17, 19, 21-23, and bounded on or towards the [illegible]rth, partly by the property of Pershotum-Viram [illegible]owji, and partly by the property of the Confraternity [illegible] of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral de Esparance ; on or towards the South by the Chewool Wady Road, on or towards the West by the property of Tookaram Javji Dadaji and others ; and on or towards the East by the property of Shantaram Narayen and others, executors of the Will of Narayen Wassoodeo.

LOT No. 2.

On Saturday, 18th July, 1908, 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhendi Bazaar, in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 319, Collector's New No. 7606, Old Survey No. 1261, and New Survey No. 4573, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 8072 and Street No. 442-442 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Navalchand Cheloji and others, on or towards the South by the property of Razbi Khanum binnate Begum Sabeb, on or towards the East by the Parel Road and on or towards the West by the Parsi Agiary Street, also called Chibood Gulley.

LOT No. 3.

On Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2(1)/51, the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxumon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxumon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 332 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Pandoo Kashrooji and bounded on the East by the property of Valooba Mankoji, on the West by the pro-

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

perty of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

LOT No. 5.

On SATURDAY, 25th July, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, except the house belonging to Manik Govind, the ground below which is let out on Fazandari Tenure, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1627 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 76, Collector's New No. 13573, Old Survey Nos. 335, 336 and New Survey No. 4 3595, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its E Ward under Ward Nos. 7565, 7567 and Street Nos. 16 and 1, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Doming Souza, and on or towards the South by the Foot Over-Bridge of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on or towards the East by the Chamber Street and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line.

LOT No. 6.

On WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahalaxmi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, Collector's New No. 11323, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4-5/7099 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its D Ward under Ward No. 3609 and Street No. 43, and bounded on or towards the North by the sea, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the sea, and on or towards the South by the temple of Mahalaxmi and other properties attached thereto.

LOT No. 7.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,864 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collector's New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward Nos. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshowji, on or towards the South by the property of Hiraji Damoolji and Rewoobai Bhiwaji Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Rahim Somji.

LOT No. 8.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 48, Collector's New No. 11933, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1908, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshowji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Hiraji Damoolji and partly by the property of Rewoobai and Bhiwaji Mahajan, on or towards the East by the Water passage, and on towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 9.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,914 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. 11,937, Old Survey No. none and new Survey No. 1/1910 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Doninigos Felecia no Valles and another, and partly by the property of Sebastian Pereira, on or towards the South by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshavji, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxmon Yeshwent Cowlee, and others.

LOT No. 10.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 562 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 51, Collector's New No. 11937, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 3/1910, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Sebastian Pereira, on or towards the South by the property of Soondrabai, widow of Damoderji Keshavji, on or towards the East by the water passage, and on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road.

LOT No. 11.

On SATURDAY, 1st August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or part of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, except the one belonging to Ananta Vithal, the land covered by which has been let out on Fazandari tenure, situate, lying and being, at Agar, Lower Mahim, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4925 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148-240-355, Collector's New No. 3743, Old Survey No. 472 and New Survey No. 1793, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward Under Ward No. 3524 and Street No. 987, and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Moroba Trimbukji and now of Madon Pandoorang, on or towards the South by the property of Soontai, widow of Ram Bhasker Javle, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Haji Adamji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Jagojee Cowlee.

LOT No. 12.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure let out on Fazandari tenure to several tenants situate, lying and being at Memonwada of Shaikh Memon Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,531 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2715, Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey No. 1852, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Kersondas Natha and Mulji Purshotam, on or towards the South by the property of Heptulla Hyderally Kasumji, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Memon Mosque and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the Saikh Memon Street.

LOT No. 13.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Memonwada, Mandvi, within the Town and Island of Bombay let out on Fazandari tenure to several tenants, containing by admeasurement 1,898 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2715, Old Survey No. 1086, New Survey No. 1852, and bounded on the North by the property of Abba Memon Mukadum, on the East by the property of Ramdas, Banis, on the South by the Public Road leading to Musjid Bunder, and on the West by the Public Road leading to Memonwada.

LOT No. 14.

On WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toka tenure, with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29618 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087 and New Survey No. 1-2389; the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3,687 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. , Collector's New Nos. 16826 and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/ 2589 and which said pieces are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under Wards Nos. 583, 585, 587, 589, 158 and Street Nos. 149 2, 4, 153, 154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotum Murarji Khimji, on or towards the

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji and partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji Gunpatrao Pandurang and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dummunwalla and others, administrators of the estate of Manockji Cowasji Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Supari Bag Road.

LOT NO. 15.

ON WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4. p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, consisting of 8 plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of foras tenure and one free of rent tenure, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plot together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361, 500, 586, Collector's New Nos. 3742, 3743, 4081, 12,510, 12601, 12,603, Old Survey No. none and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2b,2c,3/2600 the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,186 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240 500586 and 73, Collector's New Nos. 12601-12605-12610, New Survey Nos. 2a, 3, 3a, and 3b/2,600 the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 590, Collector's New Nos. Old Survey and New Survey Nos. 28/2600 which said 8 plots are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F. Ward under Ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189 and Street Nos. 3, 158, 160 2 to 8, 162, 164, 166/168 1.1, and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the West partly by the property of Khurseji Nowroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra and partly by another property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Oosman Mahomed Bakhai, and Abdulla Haji Mahomed, Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, minors ; on or towards the East by the said Supari Bag Road, and on towards ahe North by the premises of the said temple known as Withoba Mankoji's Shri Mankeshwar's temple, owned now by the parties to the above suit, and beyond is partly the property of Bai Keshbai, wife of Rajabally Jooma ; and partly by the property of Memon Haj Abdul Karim Haji Khatomtee.

LOT NO. 16.

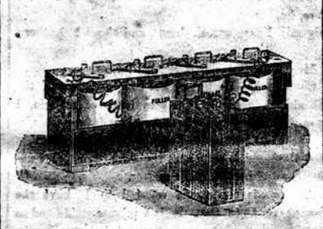
On Wednesday, 12th August 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1772) one thousand seven hundred and seventy two square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 43, Collector's New No. 12256 and New Survey No. 1/1979, and bounded on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the East, West and South by the property of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Somer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 14K, Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 1ST JULY, 1908.



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D. R. DADY,
CHURCH GATE BUILDINGS,
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DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
R. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

OLD ADDRESSES CLING
But we want you to forget and to remember
36, MEADOW STREET,
where you are invited to call to view the
Latest Additions IN
NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.
SPECIAL attention is requested to the
New Art Faience Ware for
domestic use ; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.
ONLY THREE PRICES. VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
Oriental Carpet Depot,
36, MEADOW STREET
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain F. Chappell, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Koweit, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koirber, 3,163 tons, Captain A. Foresti, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 29th June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 30.

Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Asgard .....2712...Reumam ...T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Helios .....860 Brunsgaard .....F P Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Lahaun .....2293 [illegible].....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowriel Bahr. 178 Maceda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nadir .....2041 Wright .....T M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tina Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2738 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Strathblane...2829 Smith.....W & A G & Co
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	14-7	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	2-7	F M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood	20-7	L'pool	K N & Co
G Dumra.....	762	Cole.....	P Gulf.....	2-7	M M & Co
H Mohammadi	1552	Primrose	Jedah	4-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Castello ...	2309	Runton...	Hull ...	26-6	F Muir & Co
K Ras Bera	2407	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular ...	1929	Palmer...	London...	18-7	P & O Co
N Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	6-7	Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	Z'bar...	29-6	A Strandes
Q Rodal Hall...	2139	Jones	Antwerp	11-7	K Nixon & Co
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	2-7	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Ponani.....	552	Shamsudin	N F B	S N Co	Ld
		Offside O			
Strathfillan	2810	Hilton...	Calcutta	...1-7	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Sealda.....	3428	Brown.....	N F M M & Co	
2	Castalia...	4081	Abrey L'pool	..15-7	W & A G & Co
3	Chanda ...	3951	Ties ...	Antwerp ...8-7	M M & Co
4	Sandon Hall	3293	Main ...	K'chi	2-7 K Nixon & Co
5	Moroc o...	2476	Boxhall ...	K'chi	6-7 F M & Co
6	Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	Z'bar...	29-6. A Strandes
8	Koerber ...	3250	Foresti ...	Trieste	1-7 A L S N Co
9	Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai...	8-7 P & O Co
10 & 11	Delhi	4783	Andrews...	Shanghai	21-7 P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers ...	London	4-7 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	941	Rothwell ...	K'chi	3-7 M M & Co
15	Haidari ...	1563	DeLorine	Jedda	7-7 B & P S N Co
16	Goalpara.....	1358	Bishop ...	Basreh	29 6 M M & Co
16	Bulimba...	1607	Chappel...	Basreh ...	3-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Bulimba s	Chappell	Koweit June 19
30	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta June 5

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Gouverneur s	Barmeister ...	Zanzibar &c.

The steamer Koerber, Foreste for Trieste &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Peninsular for London.
" Castalia for Liverpool &c.
" Delhi for China &c.
" Nadir for Calcutta &c.
" Bulimba for Persian Gulf &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Chulna left Portsaid on the evening of the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. Deo Baldnino from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th July, noon.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. Iechia from Singapore left Penang on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 10th July.

The Anchor Line s.s. Circassia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 28th ultimo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
27	Arconio	Gaten	Colombo
	Kintail	J D Griffiths	Aden
	Paotumba	T C Lima	Moulmein
	Nairu	E Lasseu	Madras

DEPARTURES.

28	Satara	J M Tyrrell	Bombay
	Caboto	G B Schaffino	A Ports
	Ethiopia	A D'Cruz	Chittagong
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
29	Argenfels	R Feltrup	Philda and New York
	Barenfels	F Engelage	H'burg and B'meh
	Largo Law	OH Henderson	Bombay
	Strathdee	L White	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—35 bales hemp, and 2,040 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 165 cwts turmeric, G Sojpal; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,080 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—520 cwts castorseed Rally Bros ; 75 cwts turmeric, S Bassons; 1,980 cwts linseed and 581 cwts poppyseed, J Fachirl.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales hides, H A Oomer; 3 bales skins, H R H Oosman; 95 bales hides and skins, W A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, H Noormahomed and H Essa; 114 bales hides and skins R D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 8 bales hides and 1 case carpets, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales skins Khan and Khan.

Peninsular s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Ivydene s—268 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 45 bales hides, A Peerbhoy and Sons; 90 bales savri cotton, N Peerbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—11 bales carpets, Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—4,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

Morocco s—75 bales hemp R Muncherji; 10 cwts dry herbs and 200 cwt turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR NEWPORT.

Trafford Hall s—2,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ivydene s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 11,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOULOUGNE.

Ras Bera—2,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Egypt s—17 bales hides, J Bogha and Co ; 16 bales hides, G Raja and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,200 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed 2,000 cwt mowra seed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales cotton-fly and waste, K Hurmukroy and Co ; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Rydal Hall s—500 manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—55 bales cotton. P Visram and Co ; 605 bales cotton and 1,900 cwts copra cake Glade and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 212 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 100 bales cotton-fly and waste, C Heerji, and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gastalia s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—4 bales cotton Rally Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—31 cwts raisins, D N Shroff ; 1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 103 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta c—1,500 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co ; 137 bales twist. Framji Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st July.

229.—Detail for the week ending 4th instant :—
To-day Wednesday 1st instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p.m.
Thursday 2nd instant.—"L" Coy. 7-45 a. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"I" Coy. 4-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
"M" Coy. 3-15 p. m. on Coy. Parade ground.
Friday 3rd Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

230.—Promotions—The Commanding officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "L" Coy. from this date :—

No. 5668 Corpl A H Stokes } To be Sergeants to
No. 5368 Cadet J Reynaud } complete establish-
No. 6256 Cadet V Windsor } ment.

No. 5895 Cadet E Critchell } To be Corporals to
No. 5684 Cadet H Jones } complete establish-
No. 5805 Cadet L Osnes } ment.

No. 5675 Cadet P Cosgrove } To be Lce Corporals to
No. 5933 Cadet A D'Silva } complete establish-
No. 5669 Cadet C Green } ment.
No. 5438 Cadet G Welsh }

231—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company :—

No. 6276 Cadet D McCarthy.
No. 6277 Cadet F Menezes.
No. 6278 Cadet A Muir.
No. 6279 Cadet J Moses.
No. 6280 Cadet R Mowforth.
No 6281 Cadet C Murray.
No. 6282 Cadet K Namey.
No. 6283 Cadet W Perry.
No. 6284 Cadet E Ramos.
No. 6285 Cadet K Ross.
No 6286 Cadet D Rozalia.
No. 6287 Cadet O Stella.
No. 6288 Cadet H Stokes.
No. 6289 Cadet M Wade.
No. 6290 Cadet H Welsh.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

OF INTEREST.

In every newspapar in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens or, in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. H. A. Nakhooda, L.M. & S., Tutor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Dispensary Nagdevi St., says :—"I find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills very reliable, my patients suffering from Kidney complaints soon recover by their use.

Good health is impossible if the kidneys are weak or diseased as they filter the liquid poisons out of the system that are the direct cause of irregular action of the heart, debility, dizziness, loss of memory and energy, backache and urinary trouble, and if neglected result in either diabetes or Bright's disease. The Pills are a specific for the kindneys and urinary organs only, and cure when all other remedies have failed.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for R

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

[illegible]neer":—News from Teheran proceeds [illegible]ling scale of sensational interest. The [illegible] long violence to his personal feelings, [illegible] traditions upon which his dynasty is [illegible]t length flung off the flimsy mask which [illegible]of a few months ago had forced him to assume. After a bombardment of suspect residences in the city conducted on lines more strenuous than discriminating, and the summary execution of certain importunate journalists, the party of Mohammed Ali has at length the satisfaction of seeing that eyesore to the order-loving mind, the Parliamentary building, demolished by willing workmen, while the the royal troops, we are told, after [illegible]ble spell of active looting, are now well [illegible] Now that the President of Parliamant, [illegible]ter of Finance and various offending de- [illegible]ve been forced to seek the shelter of alien [illegible]nd the royal proscription list has been [illegible]as accurately followed through, the Shah [illegible] sufficient satisfaction from his purge' [illegible]itution to feel justified in issuing regula- [illegible]w elections. Revolution and counter revo- [illegible]are nothing new in Persia, but the recent activities of the iron ruler and the fiery intellectuals have given rise to more than usual amount of comment beyond the Euphrates. The reasons for the royalist "coup d'etat" are not difficult to resolve. A hereditary autocrat whose complex tastes have never been regulated by the resources of the national or any other exchequer does not take kindly to a miserable pittance of £100,000 doled out by a legislative assembly, and it is far simpler to bombard the Medjliss than to listen to the long drawn complaints of the widows of the deceased Nasr-ed-Din, deprived of their pensions by the same lawless body. "A Parliament is one thing," thinks the present Shah, "but the Parliamentarians are another," and the attitude is intelligible. The mystery is, however, how the decrepit Turco-Tartar soldiery enrolled by Nasr-ed-Din, which only a few months ago, in addition to their familiar incapacity, had displayed such marked anti-dynastic enthusiasm, was ever prevailed upon to perform such a complete "volte face" as is now manifested. It is hardly possible to suppose that the unholy alliance suggested in several quarters of late between the Russian Minister, M. Hartvig, and the reactionary Emir Bihadur had any real existence. The anti-Parliamentary Endjumen Fatuvat is an enterprising society, but it knows where it can and where it cannot venture. At the same time Russan influence is tolerably manifest behind this sudden zest on the part of the ill-paid apathetic Cossacks of the Shah's Pretorian guard. It is certain that Ali Mohammed has no reason to regret the strength and experience of Major-General Kossgowsky, Colonel Zuboff and the late Commandant Denantovitch, who, if the deficits in roubles which they left behind them in Persia were great, have left the Persian ruler irreparably in their debt for his security.

THE EVIL OF FOREST FIRES.

The "Madras Mail":—The gravity of the evils, [illegible] and potential, to which the forests are exposed [illegible]idental and wilful burning was urged so [illegible]ly upon the attention of the Madras Govern- [illegible] few years ago that they framed it necessary [illegible] some stringent orders and instructions on the [illegible] The impracticability of altogether preventing forest fires was fully recognised, and the most desirable course that suggested itself was to bring the burning of forests under departmental control, deterrent penal measures being enforced against graziers, contractors and others found guilty of illicit and reckless burning. In the case of graziers, it was laid down that grazing should be prohibited in areas damaged by illicit burning, while as regards offending contractors the penalty prescribed was the cancellation of leases in respect of blocks wherein damage had been found to result from unauthorised burning. The Government, however, laid stress on the desirability of encouraging fire protection by rewarding village headmen according to results at the end of the fire season, and by enlisting the services of jungle and hillmen as fire patrols. These measures of protection were adopted in 1906-07, and were comparatively effective, but the damage caused intentionally or through culpable carelessness was still deplorably extensive. Thus, under the head of fires beginning inside the reserves or fire-traced areas, 11,770 acres were burned by workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers of forest produce and by grass-cutters; while 25,577 acres were set on fire by villagers, travellers and others passing through the forests. An area of 56,434 acres was burnt in order to obtain new grass and 15,601 acres for the purpose of driving out game or reducing cover. As many as 116 fires, involving an area of 21,423 acres, were maliciously caused, and there were also 490 fires, involving 250,585 acres, the causes of which remained unknown. In all, there were 1,164 conflagrations during the year over an area of 447,663 acres.

These figures are an unmistakable indication of the fact that, so far from the policy of fire protection being unduly rigorous, as is so often alleged, there is need for greater severity and watchfulness, especially in areas where moral suasion is ineffectual. Protective measures similar to those in force in this Presidency are being tried in the Bombay Presidency, where, last year, several Divisions showed a notable fall in the burnt area as a result of the suspension of privileges, the doubling of grazing fees, and the closing of grazing grounds in localities where fires had resulted from either wanton or wilful action on the part of the villagers. In one Division, the work of protection was handed over to the villagers with monthly payments by the Department to the labourers employed, and the results are said to have been eminently satisfactory. The Bombay Government, at the same time, lay the utmost stress on the two essentials of personal influence of Forest Officers and their staffs, and of encouraging the loyal cooperation of the people by freely granting remissions of grazing fees for effective aid in the work of fire protection, rewards being immediately disbursed when they have been earned and made widely known as soon as they have been disbursed. By influence, by precept, and, when necessary, by coercion, an ignorant and undiscerning population must be made to realise the vital importance of conserving and protecting the forests against fires and other agencies of wholesale destruction. The people must be taught the dependence of human vitality upon trees and forests, and of agriculture upon those equable conditions that are themselves due to forests. They must be shown that the water supplies of their cities and villages come from the myriads of rivulets that run down the mountain slopes and form the head waters of the rivers, and that these are quickly dried up unless protected by the foliage of trees. They must be made to understand further that the burning down and destruction of standing forests cause floods which sweep down into the sea all the rich surface of the earth, the loam, the vegetable mould so rich in nitrates and so essential to the fertility of the soil.

THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

The "Englishman":—At Staff College dinner last year, Lord Kitchener announced that he was about to introduce a General Staff into the Indian Army. It has not apparently become yet a "fait accompli," [illegible] natural curiosity exists as to what it is, [illegible] Staff system. Possibly at the Staff College dinner to be held at Simla on July 6th we may get some further enlightenment. Many consider that the best Staff system we could have in India is with a few modifications that in force when Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief. There was broadly speaking the Adjutant-General's Department for routine and discipline; and the Quarter-master-General's Department for war, and war preparation. The present Army Headquarters Staff, in comparison with the Staff under that system, is very heavily manned at a naturally greatly increased cost. The opinion is expressed in some quarters, however, that the Army is little the better for all these extra Staff officers; indeed it is pointed but that in some cases a recognised evil has been introduced. The view is held by some for instance that the newly instituted training and inspection branches of the Staff are not only unnecessary but go very near being a positive evil. It is contended that if the General is not fit to inspect and train his own troops without being nurtured by Staff officers generally much junior to himself, he is not fit to command at all. On the other hand these new Staff officers who are viewed with suspicion as a species of spy, have in common decency to show some reason for their existence. Altogether there seems to be a good deal of confusion, and working at cross purposes, and the hope is expressed that the long promised General Staff system may bring back the Army to simpler and more workmanlike methods. The tendency has been to create new and hitherto unheard of appointments, with the result that we have now occasionally three or four officers doing the work formerly done by one, both on the Staff and in the actual command of troops. This appears to be not only extravagant, but possibly is the cause of a recent addition to the King's Regulations which calls attention to evils of over-inspection.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S LETTER.

The "Madras Mail":—"J'Accuse" with its memories of the famous indictment penned by Zola, is a singularly apt heading for the letter Sir Bampfylde Fuller addressed to the "Times" on the 6th instant. That letter, is not an impartial review of the events of the last two years but a possionate indictment of the administration. Sir Bampfylde Fuller would indeed have been inhuman if he could have refrained altogether from the expression of personal feeling, for if ever an official of ability was unjustly sacrificed to the clamour of a blique it was he. A sense of grievance has sharpened the edge of his criticisms, and he has not been able to withstand the temptation to vindicate his own firm policy by attributing to its temporary abandonment more effect on the growth of sedition than impartial observers have been able to discern. But when full allowance has been made for the personal element, the substance of the charges he brings against the Government must be confessed irrefuttable. As we have said, Sir Bampfylde Fuller exaggerates the effect of his own abandonment in deference to agitation, but even in the egotistical passages of his letter there is a good deal of just criticism. He is perfectly correct in saying that "in a country of strong caste feeling" his sacrifice by the Government "could only have been ascribed to cowardice." That was precisely the explanation current among the agitators at the time, and they were undoubtedly encouraged by the success of their campaign against the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal. But though the new Province might have remained in a state of comparative tranquility if Sir Bampfylde Fuller had not been unceremoniously cast overboard, at the very moment when a firm hand was required on the rudder, the growth of dangerous discontent in India would probably have been just as rapid.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller admits that even if the situation had been met with more wisdom and greater firmness the unrest would have increased, and in the passage in which he makes this admission he is nearer the truth than in the earlier portion of his letter. Had the "Swadeshi" agitation been purely economic the detachment of the Government would have been intelligible. But many of its most influential advocates insisted on its political significance, and when it threatened to subside they appealed directly to race hatred and called to mind the familiar clap-trap about the exploitation of India and the drain of wealth from the country. But the Government contented themselves with drawing nice distinctions between the "Swadeshi" policy they themselves support and that of the boycotters inspired by vindictiveness. The student population was drawn into both these agitations, and eventually the Government were forced to adopt the very policy for which they had sacrificed Sir Bampfylde Fuller. The Seditious Meetings Act was passed, but remained unused in parts of the country where there was every indication that disorder was brewing.

Since then, however, the Government have aroused themselves, and Sir Bampfylde Fuller does them less than justice when he implies that the apathy which weighed upon them for long has not yet been shaken off. We are not alluding to the two Acts recently passed, necessary as they were, for it seems to us that one of the least satisfactory features of the Administration has been alacrity in undertaking special legislation coupled with sloth in applying it. Take, for instance, the Seditious Meetings Act. Everyone is aware that considerable ill-feeling was excited by its introduction, but that, we agree, was no reason, for putting off legislation for which there was evident need. Only, what has been gained by pressing that piece of legislation? It has not been used to avert disorder in parts of the country where its operation would have had a salutary effect, and the net result is that the Administration has gained nothing and the agitators have been supplied with a grievance. Repressive legislation should not be undertaken unless there is real necessity for it; if there is real necessity, it should be used promptly. The policy of flourishing the sword of Justice and then sheathing it merely irritates, without awing the people.

We do not agree with Sir Bampfylde Fuller's estimate of the Council reform scheme. The concessions it is proposed to make have not been inspired by fear, and in the opinion of most moderate persons, whether Europeans or Indians, those concessions are little short of the utmost that in the present condition of the country could be offered without detriment to the Administration. But as Sir Bampfylde Fuller refrains from suggesting an alternative scheme it is rather unprofitable to discuss the matter, beyond saying that even if the reforms prove less satisfactory than is anticipated they will be of some value as proving that, if the Government are not to be terrorised into concessions, they are even less to be deterred from satisfying reasonable aspirations by the violence of the Extremists. To withhold reforms merely because politicians of a certain stamp may represent them to be dictated by cowardice would indeed be cowardly. As a matter of fact, that explanation of reform will be less plausible now that necessary repressive action is being more freely taken.

The Calcutta Amateur Dramatic Society is busy in the production of a new musical comedy entitled "The Dancing Girls of Spain" by George R. Sims. The music is fluent, very tuneful and catchy, interspersed with excellent songs and dances, and the quaint little plot is unfolded with a quantity of witty dialogue. The cast is a strong one. The part of the leading lady, which is difficult, requiring considerable histrionic talent, has been offered to and accepted by Miss Wynne Cole, a talented Madras lady amateur.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The area of relatively low pressure off the Konkan Coast, appears to have moved slightly Northward and has been accompanied by a marked increased in strength of the Arabian Sea Monsoon. Heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast, between Mangalore and Ratnagiri. The sea is rough as far North as the latter station, while light rain has occurred in parts of Kathiawar.

A depression which has commenced to form in the Bay, probably off the Circars Coast, is already drawing the Arabian Sea Monsoon winds, across the Deccan into it. Thus there has been nearly general light to moderate rain in Hyderabad and local rain in Bombay, the Deccan and on the North Madras Coast.

In the Central Provinces the Monsoon has continued to give general rain, and in the North-West United Provinces the rainfall has been fairly widespread.

The Bay current continues weak and has occasioned only local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Upper Burma, and light general rain in Lower Burma.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Silchar, four inches; Jalpaiguri, one and half inches; Calcutta and Meerut, two inches; Ghakrana, three-quarters of an inch, Pendra and Pachmarhi, two inches; Jubbulpore, Chanda and Indore, one and half inches, Hoshangabad, Nagpur Amraoti and Khandwa, one inch; Surat, three-quarters of an inch; Bombay, one and half inches; Ratnagiri, Goa, Mormugao, Karwar and Mangalore, four inches; Gulburga and Hunumkonda, one and half inches; Nizamabad, two inches; Raichur, half an inch; Sholapur, one inch; Cocanada, one and a half inches; Masulipatam, three-quarters of an inch.

Cloud has become heavier; the only areas, where skies are clear are the Punjab, the plains of Upper Sind, the Central Districts of the United Provinces. Humidity has also increased in the Gangetic plain, and is now normal, except at a few stations in North-West India, where it is also in defect. The weather is very hot in the United Provinces, excluding the Submontane Districts, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, the North-West United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula add the North Madras Coast; also local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Chota Nagpur and a few falls in Central India, the West Himalayas and Gujarat.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer "Alavia," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday, from Calcutta, reports having encountered strong S. W. Monsoon, heavy squalls and rain, with high S. W. sea.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Bulimba," which reached Bombay on Monday, from Koweit &c. met with moderate Monsoon.

STORM SIGNAL.

Storm Signal, area of low pressure appears to have moved slightly Northward but cannot say whether any development or not.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th June 1908 was 29·600 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Dust-storm has given very light rain at Rawalpindi. Skies are heavily clouded there and at Delhi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues higher than usual, especially during the day. Winds are south-westerly at Multan but elsewhere calms and south-easterly winds prevail.

The United Provinces.—Heavy cloud persists at Allahabad and Agra but skies are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to or only slightly less than the average. Maximum and minimum temperatures remain high. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in direction.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind but elsewhere cloud has increased and is now moderate in amount. Humidity is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur but night temperature is above normal over the whole of Rajputana. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 1·37 inches of rain, Surat 0·71 inch and Veraval 0·20 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average except at Indore where it is in excess. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen, the largest amounts being Jubbulpore 1·52 inches, Nagpur 1·22 inches, Khandwa 1·22 inches, Amraoti 1·12 inches, Chanda 1·26 inches, Hoshangabad 0·91 inch and Akola 0·85 inch. Skies remain heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has risen and is equal to or above the average in the north but continues low elsewhere; night temperature is normal or in slight defect. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General and heavier rain has fallen; Bombay reports 1·46 inches, Ratnagiri 4·38 inches, Mormugao 4·26 inches and Karwar 4·15 inches. Skies continue heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen and is in defect at Ratnagiri during the day and at Mormugao both during the day and at night. Winds are south-westerly generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general in Hyderabad and local in the Deccan; Hyderabad has had 1·20 inches, Nizamabad 2·30 inches, Sholapur 0·93 inch, Malegaon 0·21 inch and Aurangabad 0·11 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—The low pressure mentioned yesterday of the Konkan Coast seems to have moved slightly to the north-west and winds have changed to the normal south-west direction along the West Coast. Though this depression does not appear to influence the direction of air movement on the Coast, pressure continues 1·10 inch below normal at Bombay.

Rainfall has increased on the West Coast from Mangalore to Surat and been general in the Central Provinces.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and the Central Provinces and local rain in the Deccan. A few falls are likely in Gujarat and West Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Colaba	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	15·46	13·02	12·62	10·92
Tuesday, 30th June 1908...	1·81	1·70	1·62	1·46
Total ...	17·27	14·72	14·25	12·39
Up to same date last year...	23·35	24·19	24·15	24·45

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & C°., Ld.
June 30.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·80	16·40	10·17	20·18

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 28th	89·6	83·6	...	0·00
Jask	93·3	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat 22nd	94·3	86·6	...	0·00
Multan	109·3	89·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	109·9	79·6	0·02	0·14
Lahore	109·4	89·7	...	1·69
Sirsa	109·3	90·6	...	2·80
Ambala	108·0	84·0	...	0·28
Delhi	108·7	84·7	...	0·19
Agra	105·0	88·0	...	1·26
Mainpuri	102·3	86·3	...	0·48
Jhansi	107·8	89·1	...	1·54
Cawnpore	104·9	84·0	...	0·23
Allahabad	103·1	80·5	...	0·20
Jacobabad	109·6	82·8	...	0·00
Karachi	93·4	82·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	97·4	84·2	...	2·50
Jaipur	103·7	85·6	...	0·84
Kotah	102·5	88·6	...	2·52
Bhuj	97·1	80·5	...	0·19
Dwarka	90·3	82·7	...	0·58
Veraval	86·2	81·8	0·20	1·74
Rajkot	95·4	77·7	...	3·01
Bhavnagar Para	98·6	81·5	...	2·26
Surat	89·1	77·1	0·71	2·83
Ahmedabad	93·8	83·7	...	2·09
Deesa	100·3	82·9	...	0·08
Neemuch	97·0	80·7	...	1·43
Indore	88·1	70·6	1·37	4·80
Jubbulpore	93·0	71·3	1·52	6·60
Saugor	95·1	73·5	0·11	1·43
Hoshangabad	87·6	72·4	0·91	5·13
Khandwa	84·2	72·1	1·22	5·71
Akola	82·7	72·1	0·85	7·59
Amraoti	84·8	71·3	1·12	7·93
Nagpur	85·6	74·1	1·22	11·72
Chanda	82·0	75·5	1·26	7·64
Raipur	82·7	75·1	...	10·14
Bombay	85·7	77·4	1·46	13·39
Ratnagiri	81·3	72·9	4·38	19·26
Mormugao	79·5	72·7	4·26	25·40
Karwar	81·8	73·0	4·15	37·37
Malegaon	85·4	73·1	0·21	3·15
Ahmednagar	81·4	71·0	0·07	3·10
Poona	85·0	71·8	...	1·23
Sholapur	91·3	69·9	0·93	2·20
Bijapur	85·7	69·2	0·05	1·87
Belgaum	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	88·2	71·7	0·11	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	71·2	2·30	4·22
Hyderabad	89·3	70·2	1·20	4·61
Mangalore	79·7	72·4	8·72	37·24
Calicut	78·3	72·1	1·16	28·02
Cochin	81·7	73·3	0·43	23·18
Colombo	82·0	74·5	0·33	4·39
Masulipatam	95·3	76·1	0·70	1·48
Bellary	88·0	74·8	...	0·79
Cuddapah	96·7	79·6	...	0·84
Madras	99·0	83·5	8·01	0·39
Bangalore	84·3	64·8	...	1·26
Coimbatore	84·9	69·3	...	0·48
Trichinopoly	94·6	77·3	...	2·87
Negapatam	91·9	77·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARSEES.

Sir,—Do the Parsis need a "leader" any more? Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy the first Baronet, the distinguished founder of the family was not a leader; nor was his son, the second Sir Jamsetji. They never even laid claim to be leaders. The community never elected them as such. They were leaders in a higher sense—leaders by virtue of their work and their worth. The circumstances under which the third Sir Jamsetji was elected a leader are well-known. The fourth Baronet was also appointed under the same impetus. Those circumstances have now disappeared. Why then have a leader? If those who are actively engineering the movement succeed by a majority in electing the present Sir Jamsetji a leader (which event is very doubtful), a very great and sharp split in the community is inevitable. Is the question so very important as to risk a further split? The Parsis are already divided; is it worth Sir Jamsetji's while to divide them any further? Besides, such a step would have the effect of alienating from young Sir Jamsetji the sympathy, the respect and the co-operation of all the educated and intelligent members of his own community. Such a thing would be bad to Sir Jamsetji himself in his public career which is yet to commence; to say nothing of the indirect harm it is sure to do the community at large.

If a resolution electing Sir Jamsetji as head of the community is passed by a majority it is certain that a powerful and influentially signed protest will be sent to the community and the Government by all the people in the community who are something and somebodies. They will decline to accept Sir Jamsetji as head of the community. Will there then be much honour in being the head of the few hundreds of uneducated people of such a great and intelligent community as the Parsis? I leave this question to Sir Jamsetji for solution. It will be to Sir Jamsetji's own advantage and to the advantage of the community from every point of view if Sir Jamsetji would thankfully decline the honour which some of his hasty and irresponsible friends and admirers are so anxious to heap on his youthful head.—Yours &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

AT a recent banquet given at the house of the Prime Minister of one of the Balkan States, a distinguished diplomat complained to his host that the Minister of Justice, next to whom he was sitting, had taken his watch. The Prime Minister, according to the "Liverpool Daily Post," said:—"Ah, he shouldn't have done that. I will get it back for you." Sure enough towards the end of the evening the watch was returned to its owner. "And what did he say?" asked the guest. "Sh-h! He does not know I have got it back," said the Prime Minister!

MALARIA AT MODY BAY.

Residents' Representation.

The following memorial has been addressed to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—We the residents and house-owners of Frere Road, Fort, beg to lay before you the following grievances with a hope that they will meet with favourable consideration.

As the Corporation had called for a report with regard to an epidemic Malaria of a virulent type prevalent amongst the residents of this locality, who had patiently waited with a hope that active steps would be taken by the Corporation to exterminate the epidemic after the report was made, but to our great disappointment we find that a respensible body like the Corporation has merely shelved the report of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, instead of taking stringent measures for the extermination of this epidemic, and of thus putting the locality "in a healthy" condition as before.

Some of us have been residing on the Frere Road for the last ten years, and have never heard of the malady prevailing in this locality, but since the extensive operations of the New Docks are taken in hand, the epidemic has made its appearance.

Owing to the epidemic still prevailing in our locality, most of the houses have been vacated, especially between the Fort Street and the Alibag Street, and the owners thereof have been put to a serious loss. It is a sore sight indeed to see the locality so desolate.

On account of the virulence of this epidemic and not keeping good health, some of us have been compelled to remove our families out of Bombay and reside in the suburbs. This has put us into the double expense of house rent, not to speak of the inconvenience and annoyance caused thereby.

We may add that the collection of water in the New Docks and rank vegetation around the Frere Road during the Monsoon are chief causes of the epidemic, and we have therefore the honour to request that in view of approaching Monsoon you will kindly issue such orders that the marshy grounds and the waterpools complained of may be put right.

We have also to bring to your notice that the buffalo stables belonging to the European General Hospital which were at the southern end of the old compound have now been removed owing to the New Post Office buildings, and they are to be rebuilt in the new compound of the Hospital quite close to the dwelling houses on the Road, which will be a great nuisance to, and the means of spreading the malady amongst us. We have therefore to request you to kindly arrange for the same being built at the northern end of the compound where there are no dwelling houses, and we hope this will not inconvenience the authorities concerned.

By your enforcing the Municipal Law, the sanitary condition of this locality will be greatly improved, for which we shall feel ever grateful—We have, &c,

(Signed) FRAMROZE K. JOSHI, and about 200 others.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard replied:—

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 7th ultimo., regarding the prevalence of malaria, I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of the Executive Officer's report No. 7208 of 15-6-1908 and to state that the Port Trustees have also been addressed in the matter.

As regards the stable referred to I have the honour to state that it is a private stable and as such does not require to be licensed, but the Hospital Authorities have been specially warned to take due precautions to prevent it proving a source of nuisance to the public.—I have, gentlemen, &c.,

(Sd.) W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

MEMO.

As to the probable cause of the prevalence of malaria in Frere Road, I have the honour to refer the Commissioner to the Executive Health Officer's previous reports from which it will be seen that Officer attributes the prevalence of malaria in this District to the excavations going on in connection with the new Docks.

After a careful examination of the whole locality I entirely agree with that opinion. The following action has been taken by this Department to meet the circumstances.

All stagnant pools in new Dock compound have been treated with Pesterine freely.

All house gullies in the infected neighbourhood have been regularly and systematically pesterined and the house walls on either side to the height of 2 feet or more. This has resulted in a marked diminution in the number of mosquitoes found there.

The catch-pits of the storm water drains in this locality have regularly been pesterined.

The same measures as were taken last year will be repeated to deal with any rank vegetation in the compound of the new Dock premises, the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway compounds; also that of St. George's Hospital.

As the monsoon is rapidly approaching it is to be feared that during the breaks thereof large quantities of water will accumulate in the excavations and facilitate the breeding of mosquitoes. In view of this threatened source of danger, I am of opinion that the Port Trust should be written to and urged to take every precaution.

(Sd.) B. M. GOLDSMITH,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	30	10	50 p. m.	8	10
Teheran ...	30	2	15 p. m.	0	25
Suez	30	2	30 p. m.	0	22

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-F
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheuma
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headach
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

The wonderful benefits to be derived by the use of "Koko for the Hair" in hot climates is shown by the fact that the proprietors of this world-famed hair tonic have been forced to open a factory for its manufacture in sub-tropical Australia, the sales grew so large. There it is in constant use by squatters, planters, and all classes.

"KOKO" is specially prepared to tone up the scalp against the relaxation caused by heat. If the scalp is not attended to the certain result is Loss of Hair.

NOTE.—See that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. See that the above trade mark is on each bottle.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO," because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold by Chemists and Stores all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of ("HARLENE" *for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.*

I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of a Purdesi named Mahabir Arjun, on a charge of kidnapping from lawful guardianship and assaulting a girl named Saguna, was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same common jury. At the close of the trial the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Abdoolabhoy Hyderbhoy, a Borah, was charged with kidnapping and assaulting a girl named Varni on the 15 April last. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused. The girl Varni lived at Agripada with her mother Parvatibai, and the latter's brother Tukaram. About the middle of April last, the girl made a complaint to her mother, which the latter repeated to her brother Tukaram, who had the accused arrested at a house near the Sankli Tank in Byculla. The principal witnesses to prove the offence were two little children, who were playing with Varni in a new and vacant house in the street. The difficulty of carrying the commission of the offence home to the prisoner, under the circumstances, was felt by the Judge as well as the counsel for the Crown. There being no other evidence to prove the offence, his Lordship advised the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. This was done; and the accused was discharged.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.

Another kidnapping case, in which, however, there was no charge of assault, was that in which Dadamiya Gulammiya, a Mahomedan, was charged with having kidnapped, on the 3rd June, a little girl named Jamabee, who lived with her grandmother in a room adjoining the room in which the accused lived. Mr. J. H. Vakil, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the morning of the 3rd June, the accused gave the girl Jaina a packet of sweetmeats, which she ate. He afterwards induced her to accompany him to a house near Kalla Chowkey. She did so, and the accused took her to the house of one Khurshedbee, whom he requested to keep the girl for a short time, promising to take the girl to another place soon after. Instead of doing so, the accused kept away for four or five days, during which the girl remained in Khurshedbee's house. He was said to have warned the girl that, if she insisted on being taken back to her grandmother, he would drug her with opium or even kill her. Counsel said the only charge the prosecution could bring against the accused was that of kidnapping. The girl Jaina's husband lived up-country. On the girl being missed, the grandmother made enquiries, and it was ascertained that she had been seen in the company of the prisoner, who was thereupon arrested.

Accused, in his defence, adhered to the statement he had made before the magistrate, to the effect that this was a false charge got up against him by the girl's grandmother.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, told them to weigh the evidence with great care and some suspicion. The parties belonged to a low class, and their environments were undesirable to a certain extent. The most important questions in the case were whether the girl Jaina was under sixteen years of age, and whether the woman who professed to be her grandmother was her lawful guardian. It was alleged against her that she was the keeper of a place of ill fame.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT IN A TRAM CAR.

Succaram Babajee was charged with theft in a tram car, of a handkerchief containing a ten-rupee currency note and Rs. 3-7-9 in cash, the property of Nana Bapu. Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the prosecution. On the 31st May last, the complainant got into a tram car with other persons, among whom was the accused. As soon as he had taken his seat, he missed the handkerchief from his pocket and made a complaint to the conductor of the car. He pointed out three persons who got into the car at the same time with him. While the enquiry was going on, the accused was seen putting the handkerchief by his side on the tram bench, and was afterwards arrested.

The jury convicted the prisoner, an old offender; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

THE "VIHARI" SEDITION CASE.

Appeal Admitted.

Yesterday in the Bombay High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, applied that the appeal of Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor of the "Vihari," from the conviction and sentence passed upon him by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of sedition, be admitted. Accused had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. Branson, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jinnah said that even during the progress of the case in the Police Court his client was in jail, which prevented him from giving proper instructions to his legal advisers. Now that he was convicted and he had come to this Court in appeal to plead for his innocence, it was meet that he should be released on substantial bail, in order that he might be able to give adequate instructions to his counsel. Accused was a highly respectable man, who, if released, was not likely to abscond, nor was he likely to be not forthcoming in the event of the sentence on him being confirmed. Again, the Magistrate had admitted in evidence documents which were inadmissible under the law. Counsel cited instances. A pamphlet entitled "Secret Organisation of the Russians" was found in a room to which many people had access; this was admitted in evidence.

The Chief Justice remarked that this fact would lessen the value of the evidence; but it would not make the pamphlet inadmissible.

Mr. Branson said he would not oppose the admission of the appeal; but the granting of bail he certainly would, for no special circumstances were shown in favour of it. Accused's legal advisers had free access to him while he was in jail at the time of the trial, and they could have access to him in the same way now.

Bail was refused; and the appeal was admitted. The sentence was suspended; accused to remain in jail as an undertrial prisoner, his counsel having access to him.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Festonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

How many race horses did Ali Shah keep? Sometimes ten and sometimes fifteen.

How do you know that? The race horses used to be taken to the compound. They used to walk round the compound.

The expenses for the up-keep of these race horses were met by Hassan Ali Shah? The horses were purchased by Ali Shah, but their food expenses were met by Hassan Ali Shah.

Continuing witness said that the income of her husband as Pir did not go to the Dufterkhana. The money was in the hands of Ali Shah and the Karbari who used to utilise it for expenses. Witness said that out of that money her husband used to pay a thousand rupees a month for her own personal and household expenses, but not the expenses of her husband. None of the moneys received by her husband as Pir did go to the Dufterkhana. The money was received in the house, the Karbari was there and the amount was spent for expenses. Witness then mentioned the properties purchased by her husband as Pir. One was purchased at Rajkote, the other at Karachi, one or two in Bombay and one at Poona. Witness said that the house in Karachi was worth about sixty thousand rupees and that she did not know the value of other properties. The money received by Ali Shah as Pir was generally collected by the Husur Kamaria; witness had seen Husur Kamaria collecting the amount when offerings were paid by Khoja women. The first Kamaria employed was Sulleman of Karachi, the next was Gulu Hajee, both of whom were now dead.

When Koochukshah got married for the first time he asked for an allowance? Two years after his marriage he asked for an allowance.

Before he was married, he was getting one hundred rupees a month? Not he, but his mother.

Continuing witness said that Koochukshah got an allowance of two hundred rupees a month after his marriage. A year or two after, it was raised by another hundred. Witness said that five thousand rupees was paid for the marriage expenses of Koochukshah. Kamaria Hajee was the Karbari at that time and he had kept the accounts of the money paid. These accounts were kept in a small note-book and the entries were read to the witness at the end of every month.

The Judge: Why was this practice of reading accounts monthly not stated before? Nobody asked me about it before.

Continuing witness said that Nasur Shah was asked by Hassan Ali to go away from the house. He was turned out of the house. After Nasur Shah left he never came back to his family. He took up service in Hyderabad and remained there. He used to draw there a salary of about Rs. 1,500 and his family is still getting a pension from that State. Nasur Shah left Bombay seven or eight years after the arrival of the witness. After the death of Nasur Shah, his wife and children did not apply for any allowance but Nasur Shah had submitted a petition two years after the death of Hassan Ali. The other person whose allowance was stopped was Muhamad Ali Khan. Besides these two cases, witness did not know of any other member of the family whose allowance was stopped, but witness cited some instances in which the allowances of certain members of the family were reduced. The allowances of the wife of Zaduk Khan and the wife of Hyder Kuli Khan were reduced.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which one Balwant Sakharam Shivbhakt was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 700 belonging to one Mandodribai. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

No appointment has yet been made of a permanent successor to Mr. Finlay upon the Viceroy's Executive Council as member for Commerce and Industry. It is inconceivable, however, that some announcement would not have been made ere this had there been any intention of disturbing the officiating arrangements which have worked so well since the post became vacant. Mr. Harvey has successfully steered the Commerce and Industry Department during his acting tenure through the troubled waters of a Telegraph strike, and there is no one who would be as cordially welcomed in the permanent post alike by the commercial community with which he has always been in close and friendly personal touch and by the officials of the various departments subordinated to his office who know him as a broadminded administrator as well as a sympathetic and resourceful chief.

POLICE COURT.

THE MAIDAN DISTURBANCE.

Assault on a Policeman.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Superintendent Sloane charged Vishnoo Balwant, a printer, with assaulting Sub-Inspector Gerard in the discharge of his duty as a public servant in endeavouring to disperse an unlawful assembly on Monday afternoon.

Superintendent Stanford deposed that he was on duty in the Court on Monday afternoon and had made police arrangements to prevent a disturbance. At about 3 there was a crowd of 3,000 to 5,000 collected outside the Court compound. He noted the conduct of the crowd, which was very defiant and disorderly. They were shouting, whistling, hissing, flourishing their hands and umbrellas in the air and shouting "Bande Mataram," "Shivaji-ki-jai" and "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai." He ordered the crowd to disperse seeing their attitude in the presence of police officers, and gave them five minutes to do so. In his opinion if they were to persevere in the attitude they had taken up, most probably they might have attempted to rescue the prisoner Tilak who was in the Court. He anticipated a breach of the peace. In addition to this he received information of an assault having been committed on a European police officer. Having formed this opinion he gave the order to disperse as he found himself then in a strong position to do so after the arrival of the armed and mounted police. The crowd did not disperse. He saw Sub-Inspector Gerard injured, who was at that time carrying out his orders. He could not say who hit Sub-Inspector Gerard. He saw some arrested and made some arrests himself. He did not see the accused actually arrested.

Sub-Inspector Gerard deposed that he was on duty on Monday afternoon under Mr. Stanford. He was ordered to assist in dispersing the crowd and he attempted to carry out the order. Whilst doing so he got hit on the right eye with a stone and had to go to hospital to get his wound dressed. The wound was one inch long and half an inch deep. He was in a position to say that the accused struck him with a stone. The accused was about 8 to 10 yards away when he threw the stone. He did not attempt to arrest the accused himself because he was bleeding profusely. He identified the coat which he was wearing at the time, and which bore blood stains.

Inspector Paterson deposed that he was on duty under the orders of Superintendent Stanford on Monday afternoon. There was a very large crowd outside the Court. Mr. Stanford ordered the crowd to disperse, but they did not do so. While assisting in dispersing the crowd he found the crowd defiant and throwing stones. He saw Sub-Inspector Gerard there, who also was trying to disperse the crowd. He saw Gerard was hit with a stone which was thrown by the accused. He arrested the accused. The accused tried to pick up another stone when he went to arrest him. Blood spouted from the face of Sub-Inspector Gerard immediately he was hit.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he did not hit Sub-Inspector Gerard with a stone on Monday. He did not assault anybody and did not take any stone in his hand. He was not stooping down when he was arrested. At the time the order was given to disperse he was going out of the crowd, and he was then seized. Before he was seized Inspector Paterson gave him a hard blow on his right leg with a stick, and on account of the severe pains in the leg he sat down and then he was arrested. He was waiting there to catch a tram to go to the Fort, when he was arrested.

Sub-Inspector Gerard examined by the Court said that he saw the accused throwing the stone before he was hit.

Inspector Paterson cross-examined by the accused said that the accused was not standing near the spot where the tram cars stop.

Is it not a fact that I smiled when you gave me the order to disperse?—I could not say.

Did not several people smile as they could not easily get to the other side of the road owing to tram cars and victorias passing and standing there?—No.

Inspector Morris deposed that he was on duty on Monday afternoon under Superintendent Stanford. He was present when an order was given to the crowd to disperse. The crowd did not disperse and an order was then given to disperse the crowd. He assisted in dispersing the crowd. Sub-Inspector Gerard was trying to disperse the crowd when the accused threw a stone which struck him on the face. He actually saw the accused throw the stone. The accused stooped down to pick up another stone and the accused was almost alone when he was arrested. The accused brought out the word "Soover". Just as the accused was going to throw the other stone, he jumped on his back and assisted Inspector Paterson in arresting him. Several stones were thrown from the same quarter. Inspector Paterson did not hit the accused, he could not have done so without first hitting him (witness) who was in front of Inspector Paterson.

Inspector Favel deposed that Sub-Inspector Gerard was following up the crowd when he was struck by the accused with a stone. He saw him hit.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that he did not see him laughing when he was arrested. He did not see any police officer taking a stone out of the accused's hand.

Superintendent Sloane said that he did not wish to prosecute the accused on the other charge as the first charge which was a greater one included the lesser.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Superintendent Sloane then charged (1) Vishnu Balwant (23), a printer; (2) Waman Yeshwant (21), no occupation; (3) Dowla Narayan (35), no occupation; (4) Jethalal Chunilal (20), a servant; (5) Mahadeo Balkrishna (33), a Brahmin; (6) Jethashanker Keshoji, (18), a cook; and (7) Ramchandra Jagannath (35), a servant, with having been members of an unlawful assembly and having knowingly remained members of an unlawful assembly after it had been lawfully ordered to disperse.

Superintendent Sloane withdrew the charge against the first accused as he had already been convicted on a graver one.

The first accused was thereupon acquitted.

The case was then adjourned to the 4th instant and the accused were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 each each and a surety of Rs. 20 each each.

In Holland, "tea stones" are used instead of the "tea cosey," and are said to be picturesque as well as convenient additions to the tea table. Made of polished wood, they are nearly circular in shape, six or seven inches in height, with a flat brass top, perforated usually in a design. There is an opening on one side, through which is slipped a glazed pottery receptacle, generally three-cornered. This holds the glowing bits of charcoal that supply the heat to the teapot resting on the open-work brass top.

NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

The Piræus-larissa Railway.

The most important of all Greek railways, that which will ultimately unite Calais with the Piræus and provide a new and quicker route from Europe to Egypt and India, has just been opened to the public as far as Larissa. By courtesy of the railway authorities the Athens correspondent of the "Times" obtained permission to travel over the new section of the line before its official opening, and he gives an interesting account of its great natural beauties as well as of its technical construction.

"Hitherto" he writes, "the Pirœus-Larissa Railway has stopped short at the little village of Bralo, a distance of 115 miles from Athens, situated not far from the foot of Parnassos and near the famous pass of Gravia, where was fought one of the most heroic struggles of the War of Independence. Already this first opened section of the line has proved of great service to the archeologist and the traveller. The railway up to Bralo has enabled them to visit, without the loss of time involved in the primitive methods of Greek travel, such sites as Tanagra, celebrated for its figurines, Thebes and Livadia, and the battle field of Chaeroneia so often the scene of decisive conflicts, where the stone lion, blown up more than a century ago by the Klepht Androutsos in his quest of treasure, has now been re-erected and stands opposite the station, to remind the passer-by of 'that dishonest victory, fatal to liberty' which 'killed with report the old man eloquent.' This portion of the line has also provided a new route to Delphi, hitherto accessible by sea alone, and has brought Chalkis and the lovely island of Euboea with the remains of classic Eretria within a few hours of Athens, thanks to a short branch from Schematari. The company, by the double nomenclature of its station, has done its best to emphasise the classical aspects of this route. Side by side with the modern names—not infrequently of Albanian origin—there are the ancient appellations, with their reminiscences of Aristophanes and the tragedians, whom we thumbed at school. Thus, Menidi is also labelled 'Acharnæ' on the station buildings, the Royal pleasaunce of Tatoi becomes 'Dekeleia,' and the climax is reached, when the roadside station of Vagia beyond Thebes is found to bear the alternative name of 'Sphinx!'

BEAUTIES OF THE LINE.

"But it is at Bralo that the great natural beauties of the route begin. To me it has always been a matter for surprise that people do not visit Greece for the sake of its scenery. Hellas has greatly suffered from the pedantic theory that she is only of interest to archæologists, and that her beautiful form must only be studied as an anatomist studies the bone of a dead skeleton. Whereas there are few countries possessed of such varied charms within so small an area, only that till comparatively lately it had required much time, some endurance of hardships, and some knowledge of the language to enjoy them to the full. Yet few 'European' railways can boast within so short a distance of such manifold charms of view as are afforded by the seventeen miles of line between Bralo and Lianokladi, the junction for Lamia. From Bralo itself, while I was waiting for my train, I had a perfect vision of all the seven snow-clad peaks of Parnassos; after issuing from the Bralo Tunnel, the longest and most expensive of the line, which penetrates the flanks of Mount Œta where Hercules found his fiery apotheosis, a fine viaduct opens up the view of the snowy range of mountains beyond Salona. Viadnet now succeeds viaduct in rapid succession; on a sudden our little train traverses a superb gorge on a lofty ridge, and at our feet lie the Trachinian plain, with the blue waters of the Maliac Gulf shimmering in the sunlight. Not far away is the historic pass—now a pass no longer—of Thermopylæ; yonder on a hill across the plain is the Catalan Castle of Lamia, once the abode of the Knights Templars, commanding the approach to the Phourka Pass and Thessaly, the route of armies in all ages, but traversed at this season by long caravans of nomad Wallachs on their way back from their winter quarters in Bœotia to the slopes of Phidos. Ere long we stop at the viaduct over 'the gleaming river,' the Gorgopotames, to admire the view up the fine valley to the left, down which rushes the torrent over boulders of rock on its way to the plain.

VALE OF TEMPE DESECRATED.

"The line proceeds from Lianokladi across Mount Othryo to Demerli on the present Thessalian system, and thence straight across the great Thessalian plain to Larissa. At present work is proceeding on the left bank of the Peneios, in the Vale of Tempe for the continuation of the railway as far as the frontier. Then arises the great question, Will the Turkish Government allow the construction of the one remaining connecting-link, that between the Greek frontier and Gida on the Macedonian line? It is pointed out that the junction would be of personal interest to the Sultan because he is pecuniarily concerned in the development of Salonika. On the other hand the Turkish Government objects to the route from the mouth of Tempe along the sea coast from fear of its being cut by the fleet of a hostile Power. The company, however, prefers the Tempe route to that by Tyrnavos, because it is cheaper and would possess the advantage of being open all the winter long. It must be confessed that this desecration of Tempe by the engineer is greatly to be deplored; that loveliest of valleys will henceforth lose its poetic charm when the steam-engine traverses the foot of snowy Olympos, the sacred mountain of Ancient Hellas.

"Will British diplomacy at Constantinople," ask the "Times'" correspondent, "support the junction of the line? That is the question asked here with eagerness. The interest of both Great Britain and Greece demands that it should. Greece will then be no longer isolated from 'Europe': she will at last have the same advantages of communication as Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria possess. As for Great Britain, she will have a new, and, it is said, quicker route to India and Egypt, while it will be possible for the British traveller to go from Calais to the Pirœus in sixty hours without changing. It will certainly be a memorable day for Greece and an interesting day for England when what is now a local Hellenic Railway becomes the new highway to the East."

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The teams to meet last evening were the Rovers and the Bombay Gymkhana, but owing to the heaviness of the ground caused by the strong rains since Sunday night and continued all through yesterday, the fixture was not played and has been postponed to the end of the season.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES ECLIPSE STAKES.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS., BOMBAY.

NO REST FROM BURNING HUMOUR

Painful Swellings Formed in Armpits and on Back—Itching Prevented Rest—Suffered Six Weeks and Became Run Down from Want of Sleep—Three Full Sets of

CUTICURA REMEDIES ENTIRELY CURED HIM

"I had been troubled with swellings under the armpits and on the small of the back accompanied by a burning itch to such an extent that I got very little rest, day or night. This had been going on for six weeks or more and I had tried various soothing ointments, these, however, gave only temporary relief, and as I was getting run down from the want of rest, I decided to consult a doctor, but on noticing the Cuticura Remedies advertised in the paper, I thought I would give them a trial. I used Cuticura Soap first, but this did not give the desired relief, then I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills for three successive times. I am thankful to say that, though my trouble was painful and severe, my cure was complete within a month, and I in the future shall urge any one whom I come across afflicted with skin troubles to use Cuticura Remedies, knowing as I do the great good they have done me. I am never without a box of Cuticura Ointment in my home. Robert Beatson, 81, High St., Fort William, Dec. 6 and 12, 1906."

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

CAREFUL perusal of the full text of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter to the *Times*, of which we published a telegraphic summary three weeks ago, leaves us of the same opinion as we then expressed—that the friends in England and in India who bade him "speak out" advised him ill. When, in August 1906, Sir Bampfylde learnt that his resignation had been accepted, he wrote to Lord Minto:—"It is always possible to take a philosophical view of misfortune, and I think that it was inevitable in the present circumstances that the man who was selected to carry through the Partition of Bengal should lose his life in the enterprise. Unless he abandoned every attempt to assert the authority of the State his action was certain to spring him into very unpopular prominence. But it seemed to me to be wiser to face this difficulty than to allow British rule to fall into disrepute and law-abiding people to suffer." These were the brave words of a brave man. But two years of enforced idleness have not proved beneficial. One of our contemporaries, we remember, expressed a hope that some new sphere of activity would be found for him. We wish it had. He would then have been prevented brooding over the events of the dead past and coming to the conclusion, so many officers and administrators arrive at in retirement, that the country is going to the devil. Sir Bampfylde in asking the Viceroy to reconsider his orders wrote: "I have weighed very carefully my responsibilities in this matter. I appreciate the difficulties which arise out of the present political situation. It is my duty to do everything in my power to assist Your Excellency's Government and to stand upon no considerations affecting my personal dignity or reputation; but it is my conviction that if I give way in this matter my authority will be so greatly weakened, that I shall not be able to maintain that respect for the Government which is essential for the maintenance of public order in this country, and I beg that Your Excellency will forgive me for venturing to ask that these orders may be reconsidered, or that if I am to give effect to them my resignation may be accepted."

What a pity Sir Bampfylde did not consider the difficulties which arise out of the present political situation, a month ago, and again determine not to stand upon considerations affecting his personal dignity or reputation. If he had he would never have penned the unfortunate letter which the *Times* found space for. It is a lamentable production. Where has the personal dignity gone to? It has evaporated. A long, plaintive wail, one which has been raised on many an occasion by men who have been removed from office as well as those whose resignations have been accepted when least they expected them to be. But suddenly Sir Bampfylde ceases weeping and becomes violent and in his fit of irresponsibility he writes: "What a change has since come over the land! The force of special police has been doubled, trebled, quadrupled. But, under the pretance of a commercial boycott, there has been a progress from insults to riots, from riots to assassinations; and at the present moment there is an uneasy feeling that the country is undermined with dangerous mutinous forces. The glory of England is dropping from us. There is no Englishman who should not blush for shame to know that in many places our women cannot venture outside their houses without fear of insult. So does a school deteriorate when discipline is relaxed and the staff has lost respect. Why has a seditious spirit grown so rapidly? Because we are supposed to be afraid. And not without good reason." Then he comes back to himself. "Take my own case," he exclaims just at the time his own case is least applicable. What has a case of two years ago, which has almost been forgotten, to do with the position to-day, whatever that position may be?

Government is accused of cowardice, of funk, of nervousness, of weakness. It would have been a weak Government which had given way to Sir Bampfylde's threatened resignation whether its policy were right or wrong. We have said before that Sir Bampfylde was harshly treated and to reverse his disciplinary orders was a mistake, a mistake which might have been avoided had he but consulted the Government of India before promulgating them. For all this time he has been brooding over his wrongs and doubtless they have grown in the process. But we cannot believe the ex-Lieutenant Governor was actuated by any noble motives in penning his letter, in "speaking out" as he terms it. He had no desire to assist Government and no desire to give them the benefit of his experience. What he wanted was to ventilate his grievances and the men who urged him do so were doubtless men who were equally anxious to have a shot at Government on their own account, but the time seemed less auspicious for them than for him. No, which ever way we look at it, the letter is a pitiable production. There is vindictiveness in every line of it, and we, who were among those to ask that Sir Bampfylde's hands be strengthened in Eastern Bengal, must express regret that a once eminent official should have so soon forgotten whose salt it was he ate and whose bread it is he is now eating.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL. IN the Daylight Saving proposals that the promoters hope to see embodied in a Bill, Sir E. Sassoon takes an active interest. He presided at a meeting of the Committee formed to consider the innovation in all its bearings. At this Mr. Willett, the Secretary, stated that in spite of his hunting up opponents to the Bill, he could not find any. He thought of advertising in the papers for them, and decided to do so on receiving the approval of the Committee. Sir W. Ramsay, F. R. S., considers the proposal perfectly practicable and feasible, and is convinced there could be no objection to its scientific side, for it would interfere neither with astronomical or navigation reckonings. But unfortunately astronomers are opposed to any tampering with time. The majority—if not all—of the members of the Science Guild are opposed to the change, influenced, it is believed, by Sir Norman Lockyer. How, in the face of this distinct difference of opinion, Mr. Willett could declare that he found no opponents of the Bill, is a mystery. Students, according to Sir W. Ramsay, would reap much advantage from it, for they would get time for out-door recreation, and, by working in daylight instead of by artificial illuminants, would materially save their eyesight. He was in favour of a twenty-minutes change of clocks at a time, not a jump of a whole hour. All the objections to the Bill, said the scientist, are trivial, in view of the fact that anything that tends to simplify our lives is highly desirable. The Bill would undoubtedly conduce to economy in both private households and in industries, it would help to preserve health and life, but the change must be legislated for to have any general good effect on the public. Another competent authority, Mr. Bartholomew, the chief manager and director of Messrs. Bryant and May's, thought the Bill would be of very real benefit to workpeople. As for its bearing on his own particular industry, he saw no need for considering it. But it seemed to him that the longer men could be in the open air the more matches they would consume. Given a keen wind, football matches were excellent things for him, and he was convinced his own workmen would welcome the change with delight for the extra hour of daylight it would give. Petitions in favour of the change reached the Committee from Barrow-in-Furness, and from the craftsmen of Vickers Sons and Maxim. The influential President of the Young Men's Christian Association would rejoice to see the Bill pass into law for the sake of the 700,000 young men of the Society and their Athletic Clubs. The musical adviser to the London County Council looks to a doubled attendance on band days in the London Parks if the Daylight Saving legislation is passed. Sir Conan Doyle speaks up for the scheme on the score of health and happiness, for he is certain that the national physique would improve under the influence of extra hours spent in the open air, instead of in artificial light and close atmospheres. It seemed strange to him that the world, old as it is, had never adopted so obvious an improvement. A later meeting of the Daylight Committee, it may be hoped, will bring the matter to a head and let business Londoners know whether they may emulate the early bird or remain faithful to the old order of hours.

THE PACIFICATION OF KOREA. THE small amount of news of the progress of the pacification of Korea which is allowed to reach the outside world by the Japanese is far from reassuring. The risings of the Koreans are now sporadic, but their frequency proves that little or nothing has been done to restore the confidence of the natives, and the Japanese view of this is expressed by the recent sudden pouring of reinforcements into the country. There are still thousands of Koreans openly in arms against the Japanese, and even when due allowance is made for the proportion of brigands there still remains in the field a forcible body of patriotic and well educated defenders of this country. In South Korea trade is almost at a standstill except close to the railway, and the state of the country is described by the Japanese themselves as being "literally infested with insurgents." If the mission of pacification has failed so signally thus far, one is bound to face the question—Was it ever justified? In theory a mission was necessary in order to overcome the inherent dislike of reform in the old government, but Japan seems to be incapable of carrying out its self-appointed task. Certainly the work has been greatly and unnecessarily hindered. An unfortunate friction exists between the Civil and Military authorities, and the unrestrained influx of low class Japanese has greatly complicated matters by adding fuel to the Korean wrath. There seems no prospect of the success achieved in Formosa being repeated here. The Japanese notoriously hold the Koreans in contempt and the individual attitude is one of exploitation rather than good intent, and there are symptoms that drastic changes will be necessary if the future of Korea is not to be as corrupt as its past. That which Japan has as yet made no offer to give is enlightenment and education to those whom she has conquered. This is absolutely essential if the Korean nationality is not to be suppressed, and some of the wiser counsellors have advocated the slow progress of this method in place of insurrection and assassination. This, of course, is the best possible advice, and had it only been given sooner there would have been no need for Japan's present unprofitable interference.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME. WHILE we seriously doubt Mr. Haldane's ability to carry out a tithe of what his scheme promises, we cannot go as far as the Social Democrats, preferring to believe that his fault, if any, is the very common and mild one of attempting to do that of which he is incapable. In any case the Social Democrats can hardly expect their own idea to be received with open arms unless they state very clearly what it is. We do not quite see what a "Thorough Democratic Citizen Force Bill" may be, but hope it is not so thoroughly democratic as to do away with officers altogether. A dog without a tail is one thing, but a thoroughly democratic tail without a dog is quite another matter. Mr. Haldane unfortunately has placed a serious obstacle in the way of the reformers. He is, naturally, very unlikely to abandon his own ideas for those so brusquely thrust forward towards him, and only recently he announced that he intended staying at the War Office until he was turned out. Therefore, we take it, the "Terriers" are still to be supreme, while the Bull-dog remains in the background. But a little "impetuous pressure" brought to bear on the Secretary of State for War can do no harm and may—though we are doubtful—do a certain amount of good.

THE following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor from Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, and communicated to the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway:—"Deeply regret to hear of serious railway accident. Please convey my sincere sympathy with sufferers."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, under date Ganeshkhind, 26th June, wrote to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir:—"I congratulate you warmly on receiving the honour of a Baronetcy from H. M. the King-Emperor in recognition of the great public benefactions made by yourself and your distinguished father. It is a great pleasure to me to make this announcement and I most cordially wish long life and happiness to Lady Jehangir and yourself. Believe me, yours very truly, G. S. Clarke."

SIR GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Sheriff of Calcutta, leaves for Home next week. Sir Predyot Coomar Tagore will act for him.

THE Council of the European Defence Association in Calcutta met in strength on the 29th ult. and, says the "Englishman," "discussed a number of questions of importance, but which it will not be prudent to publish at this moment."

MR. HALLIDAY, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed Inspector-General of Police, Bengal; Mr. A. B. Barnard, Commissioner of Police. The latter appointment is generally approved in Calcutta, as Mr. Barnard was formerly here, as Deputy Commissioner, and knows the City well.

ON the recommendation of the Madras Government, H. E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the grant of travelling allowances to the field establishments of Settlement Parties in the Madras Presidency which have not hitherto been entitled to any travelling allowance for journeys made within their jurisdiction. The travelling allowances for which they will in future be eligible will be regulated in accordance with the ordinary rules of the Civil Service Regulations. This concession will have effect from the 29th May, 1908, the date of the Government of India's sanction.

IN the course of an interview with an "Observer" representative, Mr. Sholto Skrine, a well known Ceylon planter, expressed the following opinion on the way in which Government could help the planting community:—"It is by enforcing us to take more care of the women and children, and sanitation of our cooly habitations up-country. Labour difficulties are greatly exaggerated. The subject is a personal one, and there are two ways in which it can be solved; by opening up easier communication between Ceylon and the labour districts by means of the Manner Railway; and by taking care of our indigenous population. Given these two points carried out, the labour 'problem' will vanish."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE MEETING AT REVAL.

Russian and German Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 13.

The Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" with King Edward and Queen Alexandra on board, accompanied by their naval escort, left Reval early on the morning of the 11th instant for Holtenau, where they arrived on the following day. King Edward's visit to the Tsar is a memorable event, the political importance of which is universally recognised as setting the seal upon the Anglo-Russian Agreement and interpreting its provisions in the sense most favourable to the interests of both countries and to the maintenance of peace, despite the alarm which it excites in Germany and the unsympathetic distrust with which it is viewed in Austria Hungary. The speeches exchanged between the two Monarchs at the banquet on board the Imperial Yacht "Standart" on the evening of the 9th instant were not only cordial, but contained some significant passages which justify me, I think, in quoting their text in these columns. The Tsar said:—"It is with feelings of the deepest satisfaction and pleasure that I welcome your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen to Russian waters. I trust that this meeting, while strengthening the many and strong ties which unite our houses, will have the happy result of drawing our countries closer together and of promoting and maintaining the peace of the world. In the course of the past year several questions of equal moment both to Russia and to England have been satisfactorily settled by our Governments. I am certain that Your Majesty appreciates as highly as I do the value of these agreements, for, notwithstanding their limited scope, they cannot but help to spread among our two countries feelings of mutual good-will and confidence. I drink to the health of Your Majesty and of the Queen, and to the prosperity of the Royal Family and of the British nation."

King Edward's reply was as follows:—"I thank Your Majesty most heartily on behalf of the Queen and myself for the cordial manner in which you have welcomed us in the waters of the Baltic and for the affectionate words in which you have proposed our healths. I have the happiest recollections of the welcome which I received on the occasions of my previous visits to Russia at the hands of your illustrious grandfather, your beloved father, and yourself, and it is a source of the sincerest gratification to me to have this opportunity of meeting Your Majesties again. I most heartily endorse every word that fell from your Majesty's lips with regard to the Convention recently concluded between our two Governments. I believe it will serve to knit more closely the bonds that unite the peoples of our two countries, and I am certain that it will conduce to the satisfactory settlement in an amicable manner of some momentous questions in the future. I am convinced that it will not only tend to draw our two countries more closely together, but will help very greatly towards the maintenance of the general peace of the world. I hope this meeting may be followed before long by another opportunity of meeting Your Majesties. I drink to the health of Your Majesties, to that of the Empress Marie Feodorovna, and the members of the Imperial family, and above all to the welfare and prosperity of your great Empire."

The reference in King Edward's speech to the momentous questions to the satisfactory settlement of which His Majesty looks forward, is interpreted as more particulary relating to the affairs of Macedonia which have formed the main subject of discussion in two discussions which have taken place between M. Izvolsky and Sir Charles Hardinge. It is affirmed by the "Times'" special correspondent at Reval that an understanding has been reached which is practically complete and that it is much more upon the lines of the plan drawn out by Sir Edward Grey than was reported lately in St. Petersburg. In confirmation of this view it is added that Russia has accepted in substance the British recommendation that the revenues of Macedonia ought to be devoted in the first instance to the needs of Macedonia. That is doubtless one of the conditions precedent to real reform which will, however, remain unrealizable until the Inspector-General is invested with adequate executive power to dismiss dishonest or incompetent subordinates and until the Gendarmery are enabled to act with effect in the suppression of brigandage. It is hoped, however, that the Reval meeting will tend to the satisfactory solution of the whole Macedonian question.

In the course of an interview granted to the "Times'" special correspondent at Reval by M. Stolypin, the Premier, and M. Izvolsky, the latter referred with much satisfaction to the cordial tone of Russian public opinion towards the meeting, which had been a reaffirmation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The Agreement had already borne fruit in obviating complications in Central Asia. Thanks to the Agreement, it had been possible for England and Russia mutually to abstain from intervention in the internal affairs of Persia. Thanks to the Agreement, they could render Persia assistance of any kind, and were prepared to do so if Persia asked them, but in no case would assistance take the form of intervention in her internal affairs. The inherent value of the Agreement was shown by the fact that, although it was not yet accepted by the Ameer, both countries had loyally observed it in the spirit, and not only in the letter. His Excellency spoke with equal satisfaction of the rapid progress of the negotiations regarding Macedonia, which would soon take a practical form acceptable to the Powers concerned. He again underlined the essentially pacific character of the Anglo-Russian Agreement by emphatically declaring that it in no wise implied or even suggested anything but the friendliest relations with other Powers. In conclusion, M. Izvolsky referring to the approaching visit of M. Fallieres, said that the alliance with France remained the basis of Russian foreign policy.

M. Stolypin, the Premier, spoke of the great satisfaction felt by the Emperor with the visit of his Royal kinsman. The Premier was much impressed by King Edward's acquaintance with Russian affairs. He had evidence thereof during two prolonged conversations with His Majesty. The Premier himself was profoundly convinced that the Russian nation had great capabilities. He foresaw that in a few years Russia would be more powerful than she had been at any period under the autocracy. Re-echoing the words of his colleague, the Premier said that the French alliance remained the basis of Russia's foreign policy. His Excellency then dwelt on the value of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which he considered necessary for the equilibrium of Europe. He thought, however, that it could not be too much emphasized that the maintenance of the traditional friendship with Germany was essential for Russia, and he believed that this view was thoroughly appreciated in England.

The Reval meeting, apart from its political importance, is notable and interesting from the fact that this was the first visit of an E[illegible] sovereign to Russia, and that for the fir[illegible] in history the standards of Russia and Eng[illegible] were seen floating from one masthead. The escutcheons of England and Russia were displayed side by side at the Town Hall, the Muscovite tricolour and the British ensign flew from the other public buildings, and the Russian and English Naval ensigns were hoisted on board the Sovereigns' yachts and all the warships off Reval.

The Tsar and King Edward have bestowed upon each other the rank of Admiral in their respective fleets. The attempt of several Socialist members of the British House of Commons last week to represent the King's visit to the Tsar as an insult to both Russian and English liberalism has fallen as flat in Russia as it did in England. The views expressed by these gentlemen implied, to quote one authority, a complete lack of discrimination and a want of knowledge both of the general and immediate condition of Russian politics. The Russian Liberals are not at all oblige[illegible] to their if ill-informed friends in England and regard their action in the House of Commons as a belated and impotent protest, only calculated to provoke indignation at their unwarranted interference in Russian domestic affairs. In fact, there is no sympathy at all in Russian liberal opinion with the extremists either in Russia or in England who seek to brand the Tsar, the Russian Government and even the present Duma as pariahs with whom no communication should be held and from whom nothing can be expected. English Socialists and Radicals make the great mistake of not taking into account the fact that the Tsar is not only the chief political and social figure in Russia, but the Head of the Russian religion and cannot be ignored or flouted by any would-be reformers of Russian institutions.

Very significant in this respect were the declarations made by M. Homiakoff, President of the Duma, who said:—

"The arrival of the British Sovereigns is a most popular event with the members of the Duma. We greet the visit with feelings of unreserved cordiality, and welcome the idea of a 'rapprochement' with England, the country possessing the purest Parliamentary system. For myself, I look to find in this 'rapprochement,' above all else, a guarantee of that peace which is now so necessary for Russia. In the light of the explanations which have just been exchanged between Russia and Great Britain, culminating in the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention, many misunderstandings have been removed, and notably the nightmare of the British public concerning a Russian advance towards the Indian frontier has vanished into thin air. The beginning of the Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" synchronized with the institution of the Duma, and the visit of the King is both opportune and natural now that the Russian representation is established on a firm and permanent basis. As President of the Duma, therefore, the arrival of the King fills me with sincere and patriotic satisfaction, and my sentiments are shared by the Duma as a national body."

Russian public opinion apart from the reactionaries and the social revolutionaries commends in gratified terms the policy which resulted in the Anglo-Russian Agreement and has now brought about the Reval meeting. The "Novoe Vremya" says:—"What seemed impossible a [illegible] while ago is now a matter of fact. [illegible] and Great Britain can now regard with [illegible] mity the Tibetan, the Afghan frontier, the Persian and Indian questions. [illegible] shadows between them have disappeared [illegible] consequence the unsuccessful rising on [illegible] Indian frontier and events in Persia lost [illegible] international character and assumed a [illegible] character. The material for strategic rail[illegible] which is lying ready on both frontiers [illegible] Afghanistan can now become a mighty f[illegible] in establishing economic unity, wit[illegible] which political unity loses half its value. [illegible] recent events in Asia were a test of the [illegible] Anglo-Russian relations. In time every[illegible] will see that Russia and Great Britain, [illegible] bringing their Asiatic interests into harm[illegible] are also animated by peaceful aims in Euro[illegible] It is to be hoped that Macedonia will s[illegible] be pacified by common action on the part [illegible] the Powers, based on proposals agreed u[illegible] between Russia and Great Britain. T[illegible] meeting of the Monarchs at Reval is a fe[illegible] of peace to which all States have been invited.

The Progressist organ "Slovo" points [illegible] that King Edward is the guest, not on[illegible] the Tsar, but also of the Russian people. "In the person of the British King," it says, "we see a true friend of our inner regeneration. The day of the final consolidation of the Russian Constitution will be a feast in the land which is the cradle of Parliaments." The journal is of opinion that the Franco-Russian alliance and the Agreement with Great Britain promote the maintenance of friendly relations with Germany." A number of other leading Russian papers express similar views. It was hoped that German public opinion could be tranquilised by the very specific declarations of Sir Edward Grey in the debate raised by the Socialists in the House of Commons last week to the effect that great as was the importance which he attached to good relations with Russia, there was no question of attempting to turn the understanding which happily exists into an alliance, still less of establishing a new Triple Alliance in opposition to the old. Great Britain, France, and Russia in seeking one another's friendship were animated by no aggressive intentions towards any other Power or group of Powers. Confirming the above we have the statement of M. Izvolsky mentioned above emphasising the essentially pacific character of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and the declaration of M. Stolypin that the maintenance of the traditional friendship with Germany was essential for Russia.

Nevertheless the German press is by no means unanimously reassured although the semi-official "North German Gazette" expresses gratification at the declarations made in their speeches by the two Monarchs describing the preservation of the peace of the world as their common aim and thus counteracting the attempts made by a section of the English and Russian press to give the Reval meeting an unfriendly point against Germany. The "Freisinnige" and the "Vossische Zeitung" regard the Anglo, Russian, French 'entente' as constituting a mighty coalition with pronounced anti-German tendencies and likely henceforth to confront Germany in all questions of world policy. Germany, in fact, stands almost alone in face of the numerous 'ententes' and alliances which have been conducted all around her.

It is expected that the Kaiser will meet the Tsar during his forthcoming cruise in the Gulf of Finland, probably before the visit of M. Fallieres to Reval, where the French President is expected to arrive on July 27, making a stay of two days.

M. Fallieres will first go to Copenhagen on July 20, making a visit of two or three days, proceeding thence to Stockholm and Reval. This tour in Scandinavian waters will conclude with a visit to Christiania.

Some speculation was caused at Reval by the fact that King Edward's suite included Admiral Sir John Fisher and General Sir John French.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

PERSIAN GULF GUN RUNNING.

MATTER FOR THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The Afghan Caravans.

PERSIA PROMISES RESTRICTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Hart Davies called attention to the increasing traffic in arms at Muscat, and asked whether the subject had been brought up at the Conference now sitting at Brussels.

Mr. Pease, in reply, stated that the question had already been under discussion at Brussels and was still under consideration.

Replying to a further question, he said there was nothing to show that Rigan and Seided (?) had been occupied by Afghan gun runners. Frequent representations on the subject of the presence of gun runners had been made to Persia, who had promised to do her utmost to check the same.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

The "Pioneer" states that it is practically certain that all caravans with smuggled arms from the Mekran Coast have safely reached Afghanistan through Eastern Persia.

DISPUTE BETWEEN COLONIES.

Victoria and Cape Colony.

SOUTH AFRICAN FODDER EXCLUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A serious dispute has arisen between Victoria and the Cape, owing to Victoria's prohibition of the importation of Cape fodder, on the ground of horse sickness in South Africa.

Mr. Merriman, the Premier, and Mr. Smartt, leader of the Opposition, have jointly cabled to Mr. Deakin that Victoria's attitude is distinctly unfriendly and might lead to unfortunate reprisals.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Ill-Informed Globe-Trotter Again.

A CLOSED SUBJECT.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Dr. Rutherford asked whether, in view of the fact that the partition of Bengal lies at the root of much of the discontent in India, His Majesty's Government will rectify the Act, which had never received the assent of the Commons.

Mr. Buchanan said the partition did not require the assent of the Commons, and he had nothing to add to the language of the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1906.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. Fallieres' Visit to Russia.

SOCIALIST OBJECTOR HOOTED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The French Chamber by 489 votes against 62 has voted the sum of £16,000 for the expenses of President Fallieres' visit to Russia.

A Socialist amendment reducing the vote with the view of preventing the visit was decisively rejected and the mover was hooted.

M. Pichon declared that the Franco-Russian Alliance remained the basis of French foreign policy.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

New Loan to Meet a Deficit.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Russian Duma has authorised the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of two hundred million roubles in view of the anticipated deficit.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Deepening Precludes Further Reductions.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Pease, replying to Mr. Molteno, said that in view of the deepening of the Suez Canal to thirty-six feet, which would take five years to complete, and of the heavy expenditure involved, no further reduction of the transit dues should be anticipated.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Malet.

[Sir Edward Malet was the fourth Baronet of a line created in 1791; and he was at one time one of our best-known Ambassadors, representing his country at different periods at the Courts of Germany, Paris, Athens, Rome, and Belgium. He was in charge of the Embassy at Paris during the Commune; was Minister-Plenipotentiary at Constantinople at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War 1878-79 and was a member of the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague in 1900. He married Lady Edgcumbe Russell, a daughter of the late Duke of Bedford; and he was knighted in 1883.]

ACTION AGAINST MR. SIEVIER.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL.

Another South African Scandal.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. J. B. JOEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Mr. Sievier, the proprietor and editor of the "Winning Post," was charged to-day at the Bow Street Police Court with threatening to publish, or promising to refrain from publishing a certain matter concerning the South African magnate, Mr. Jack Joel, with intent to extract five thousand pounds.

Counsel, in his opening statement, said that Mr. Sievier had actually received four thousand pounds.

The case was remanded and bail refused.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Russian Aid Sought at Tabriz.

BRITISH LEGATION CLOSELY GUARDED.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

News received at St. Petersburg, from Tabriz, states that the opposing sections have asked the Russian Consul-General to mediate and, at his suggestion, the firing has ceased.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the British Legation is more closely watched than ever.

The Shah is hurrying reinforcements to the aid of the defeated reactionaries at Tabriz.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

Retire before Superior Numbers.

FRENCH POSTS THREATENED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A French column which was despatched to punish tribesmen who attacked a survey party at Ujda on 26th instant, has been compelled to retire before a superior force.

Numbers of tribesmen are gathering in South Oran and further contingents are reported to be coming in from the west.

It is believed that they are planning attacks on French posts.

OUTBREAK IN MEXICO.

Revolutionaries Active.

SEVERAL TOWNS ATTACKED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A serious outbreak is reported in Northern Mexico, where large bands of outlaws or revolutionaries have attacked several towns on the American border.

The Mexican authorities are hurrying large forces to the threatened area, and President Roosevelt, at the request of Mexico, has also ordered troops to the frontier.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Their Demonstration at Westminster.

WARNING BY THE POLICE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In view of the huge suffragist demonstration to be held at Westminster to-day, the police have warned the public of the danger of assembling in the vicinity of Parliament.

THE OUTBREAK IN THE BLUE NILE PROVINCE.

Allegations of Massacre.

AN EDITOR ON TRIAL.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A telegram from Cairo states that Abdul Aziz Shawish, the editor of the "Lewa" and formerly Professor of Arabic at Oxford, has been committed for trial for the publication of an allegation of the massacre of the prisoners taken in the recent outbreak in the Blue Nile Province.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

Suggested Compromise by the "Times."

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The "Times" thinks that a compromise between China and Japan regarding the Fakumen Railway ought to be practicable and suggests that Japan should assent to a direct line between Heiminting and Fakumen, provided that China builds a branch connecting Fakumen with the South Manchurian line.

A MAN'S intelligence, honesty, and good nature are in proportion to his portliness. His brain expands with his body, so that a stout man is, as a rule, more intelligent than a thin man. This is the dictum of Professor Berthold, of Vienna.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL

More Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

A Dacca telegram, dated yesterday, says that the Bank of Bengal there is being guarded by Gurkhas.

Mahendra Nath Lahiri, son of Dr. Durga Charan Lahiri, of Rungpur, has been arrested at Pabna, but has been released on bail of Rs. 10,000, with two sureties. Yesterday he was rearrested, at Rungpur, for offences under Sections 399 and 402, I. P. C., and bail was refused.

Two boys, by name Vedekar and Aperajit, of Extremist tendencies, have been arrested at Goa. The reason of their arrest is unknown, but it is supposed to be in connection with the manufacture of bombs.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

On the application of Mr. William Wallach, Government Advocate, United Provinces, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Munshi Shanti Narain, editor of the "Swaraj," an Urdu weekly, published at Allahabad, on a charge of sedition under Section 124A, I. P. C.

Accused was arrested on Saturday and brought up before Mr. McNair, District Magistrate of Allahabad, and remanded for trial on the 3rd July. The alleged sedition is said to be contained in an article in the issue of 23rd May, entitled "Bombs: An Explanation," and in another article in the issue of the 30th May headed "Sympathy, True and Imaginary."

A new editor has come forward to take the place of Munshi Shanti Narain, who is in custody.

TINNEVELLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The further hearing of the second sedition case against Chindambaram Pillai was proceeded with yesterday. Four more witnesses were examined for the defence. They deposed to the substance of the speech delivered by the accused on the 9th March last, when Bepin Chandra Pal's release was celebrated at Tinnevelly.

The defence case is expected to close this afternoon.

THE ARREST OF MR. TILAK

Nagpur's Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

A Nagpur telegram, dated yesterday, to the "Bengalee," says that a meeting was held at the Venkatesh Theatre, to express sympathy with Mr. Tilak.

THE WALL CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 30.

The adjourned enquiry in the Wall case was resumed yesterday when several Sitapur officials were examined.

The Storekeeper of the Executive Engineer's Office and Mr. Gale, Executive Engineer, who relieved Mr. Wall, deposed to the stores received from Messrs. Bell and Co.

Mr. Beaty, formerly an assistant in Messrs. Bell and Co., re-examined, said that no payments were made as far as he knew without bills being submitted. Receipts were given by witness for such payments and contained particulars on what account money was paid. Certain goods bought by Wall from Messrs. Bell were in Court as exhibits. Mr. Beaty recognised them. A tin-lined chest in Court which cost Rs. 30 for Sitapur and Rs. 22 for Gonda was sold to Wall for Rs. 45 and Rs. 27, respectively. A metal spoon made in Cawnpore which cost ten annas was supplied to Wall for Rs. 6 each. A large metal dekchie, which cost Rs. 11-4-0, was supplied to Wall for Rs. 60 each. The variations in prices caused astonishment in Court.

The accused, in answer to the Magistrate, said they had nothing to say in his Court.

Charges were framed against Mr. Wall under sections 161, 163, 164, 165, and 409 and against Mrs. Wall under sections 160, 165, and 409, I. P. C. The case will be held at the next Sessions.

SUICIDE OF MR. ASHTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 30.

The suicide of Mr. Ashton, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad, is reported. It appears he received a telegram yesterday morning which greatly upset him, and later on he shot himself with his gun. A year or so ago, while at the Civil and Military Hotel here, Mr. Ashton, walking in his sleep, fell from the top storey and was seriously injured.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

Mackenzie—Massy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The wedding of Captain Mackenzie, Comptroller of the Viceroy's Household, and Miss Massy took place to-day with great "eclat." The bridesmaids were the Misses Dane, Miss Hewett, Miss Mahon and Miss Meredith. The reception, which was attended by H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Minto, and the whole of Simla society, was given at Barnes Court by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Dane.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Changes in the Personnel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The new administration of the combined Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway comes into force to-morrow.

Mr. A. Anderson, officiating Agent, Dharwar, becomes Agent and Manager in place of Mr. H. J. Thompson, acting Agent and Manager, Madras, whose term of office expires to-day.

Mr. A. Burroughs Strange, Deputy Chief Engineer, becomes Chief Engineer, vice Mr. H. G. Thompson resigned, whilst Mr. Marsh, Assistant Engineer, takes over Mr. Strange's appointment as Deputy.

Mr. Lisle, Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, reverts to District Engineer, the Construction Office having been abolished.

Mr. W. B. Wright, Traffic Manager, Dharwar, becomes General Traffic Manager of the combined system, Mr. R. Grsenall retaining his position of Traffic Manager, Madras, whilst Mr. D. Hugh Lindsay, Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, remains in charge of the Southern Mahratta Branch.

Mr. J. Shaw, Auditor, Dharwar, becomes Chief Auditor of the combined system. Mr. A. Edwards retains the office of Deputy.

Mr. L. E. H. Brock, Locomotive Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli, will come to Madras to assume charge of the Locomotive Department of the combined system.

Mr. A. Pilkington, M.I.C.E., the present Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway, will revert to Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, and remove to Hubli.

Mr. H. Carpenter, Storekeeper, Hubli, becomes Superintendent of Stores.

Mr. G. F. Brierly takes over the new appointment designated Deputy Superintendent.

Another new appointment, that of Assistant Superintendent of Stores, will be filled by Mr. Richer of the Government of India, Survey Department.

Mr. Weir, Assistant Storekeeper, Hubli, will remain there in charge of that department of the Southern Mahratta branch.

A great many changes have taken place and others are under contemplation in connection with the upper subordinate ranks of the various departments. Owing to the amalgamation of the Dharwar and Madras offices, it has been found necessary in some cases to reduce the establishment. Several of the junior office hands have been given a month's notice, which terminates to-day.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Rewards for Military Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

A "Pioneer" special says:—The Birthday Honours list included the following:—

TO BE C. B.

Major-General Walkis, Brigadier-General Keir, Brigadier-General Kelly, Brigadier-General Powell, Brigadier-General Atkinson, Brigadier-General Westmorland—all Brigade Commanders; Brigadier-General Wallace, Brigadier-General Drummond (Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops), Colonel Presgrave, Colonel Yeilding, Brevet-Colonel Davison, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shearer, I. M. S.

INDIAN MUTINY COMMEMORATION.

The following C. B.'s were given in commemoration of the Indian Mutiny:—Colonel Lang, R. E., and Colonel Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, both retired.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

Horse Hair as a Talisman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 30.

A most singular incident happened on Sunday afternoon in Rangoon town and suburbs. Burmans and natives of India were to be seen gathering horse hair of varying lengths and colours from the roads and preserving it carefully as a talisman. About ten days ago a Burman soothsayer prophesied, as the result of a dream, that horse hair would come down with rain on Sunday afternoon. On that day any amount of it was picked up in the belief that if soaked in water or burnt, consumers of the water or ashes would become immune from plague and ninty-six other diseases. Others believed the horse hair would be turned into gold; others that a new ruler of the world was about to arrive on a horse which was shedding its hair; while others foolishly believe stories of a more ridiculous nature. It is believed by right minded persons that the phenomenon is due to storm or waterspout.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

No Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The mail to Mangalore collided with a goods train in the Tirupattur yard, yesterday morning. The driver and under-guard were injured.

IN February last Captain Barstow was so fortunate as to shoot, about 14 miles from Gilgit, a magnificent example of the Astor markhor, with horns that exceeded all those of short specimens hitherto recorded. The tape carried along the twist of the longer horn gave 60½ins.; the basal girth came out at 11½ins.; and the interval between the tips was 46ins. A pair of horns picked up in about the same locality, and now in the possession of General Kinloch, has, however, a measurement of 63ins. This remarkable trophy has been mutilated by Rowland Ward.

PRESS MESSAGES.

New System Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 30.

A press communique is issued giving particulars of the new arrangement for press telegrams which comes into force on the 1st proxime. The following are the main portions:—The system of collecting the charges due on inland bearing press telegrams on bills prepared by the terminal or delivery offices will be discontinued. The offices of origin will, after the messages have been transmitted, calculate the charges and note the particulars on the message drafts posted to the Check Office. The Check Office will prepare the bills against each newspaper from the particulars noted on these message drafts and forward them to the telegraph offices where the newspapers are published for recovery of the charges due. There will, therefore, be no necessity for the offices of origin and destination to prepare any bearing registers as at present, nor to perfix the letters b.r. (meaning bearing) to the class, nor to insert the letters p. b. c. (meaning press bearing concession) or the "code" words denoting the number of stations and addresses to which the telegram has been adressed.

Press telegrams will be signalled with the class prefix "X" or "O," followed by the letter "P," meaning "Press." Thus, urgent press telegram, XP; ordinary press telegram, OP. In long press telegrams split up into parts the full preamble will be signalled with the first part and only brief particulars, such as (1) the class and prefix, (2) the name of the correspondent, (3) the code time, and (4) the number of the part with the second and subsequent parts. In calculating the bearing charges of press telegrams split up into parts all the parts will be treated as one message instead of as separate messages as at present. This will result in some slight saving to newspapers on account of copying fees. The interval between the handing of the different parts should not exceed an hour. When this interval is exceeded, the part handed in late will be treated as a fresh message and charged accordingly. The practice of signalling and writing the word "stop" where there are full stops will be discontinued. The abbreviated signal for "stop" will be signalled, and a dash will be written instead. If the sender wants the word "stop" to be signalled it will be charged for.

THE U. S. INSTITUTION.

Prize Essay Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The Council of the United Service Institution of India have awarded the gold medal for the Prize Essay Competition of 1908 to Major H. S. Jendwine, R. A. The subject was "Manner in which Infantry Attack can best be supported by Artillery Fire under Modern Conditions."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 30.—Capt. Bahnam, 15th Hussars, from Muttra.

2nd Lt. Craig, R. M. Fus., from Murree.

Lieut. Chatterton, Royal I. Rifles, from Meerut.

Lieut. Sume, R. F. A., from Lahore.

Capt. Thornton, R. Berks. Regt., from Subathu.

Maj. Ralph, Cant. Magt. from Cawnpore.

Capt. Bradbridge, Wilts Regt., from England.

Capt. Reaby, D. A. A. G., Wilts Regt., from England.

Lt.-Col. Oldfield, R. E., from Japan.

Capt. Berke, R. A. M. C., from England.

Lt. Thomas, I. M. S., from England.

Capt. Leake, East Lanc. Regt., from England.

Capt. Kempton, East Lanc. Regt., from England.

Lieut. Gwyer, the Carebanians, from England.

Capt. Dickson, 74th Punjabis, from Ceylon.

Lieut. Maclean, D. C. O., from Satara.

Chadwick, 104th Rifles, from Satara.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 30.—2nd Lieut. Cullery Rl. Muns, Fus., to England.

2nd Lieut. Craig, R. M. F., to England.

Capt. Thornton, R. Berks Regt., to Subathu

Capt. Bradbridge, Wilts, Regt., to Jhansi.

Capt. Ready, D. A. A. G., to Quetta.

Lt.-Col. Oldfield, R. E., to Mhow.

Lieut. Thomas, I. M. S., to Poona.

Maj. Henry, R. F. A., Hawinsmith.

Lieut. Gwyer, the Carabineans, to Mhow.

Capt Dickson, 74th Punjabis, to Saugor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Revised programme of Sapper Reliefs for the current year is issued. As now arranged, No. 1 Company, 1st Sappers, go to Roorkee, No. 5 Company to Rawalpindi, No. 6 Company to Roorkee, No. 2 Company to Peshawar, No. 25 Railway Company to Quetta, and No. 26 to Sialkot.

Colonel O. Todd is gazetted Principal Medical Officer, Secunderabad Division, "sub pro tem," vice Wilkins vacated, and Colonel H. S. Carruthers, I. M. S., to be Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore, and Southern Brigade, vice Todd.

Major W. D. Smith to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant, Allahabad Brigade, vice Knight vacated.

Major W. Jennings, R. A. to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bangalore Brigade, vice Rice, vacated.

Captain C.G. Stansfield to succeed Jennings at Belgaum.

Miss Clara Hawley Anderson is admitted to Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.

BATOUM statistics show that imports of tea for Central Asia during 1907 aggregated 8,637 ons against 2,541 tons in 1906. It is not stated whence this tea came, but the British Consul remarks that, in view of the financial facilities extended by the Russian Customs authorities to large transport companies to guarantee payment of duty in lieu of depositing the same on teas for Central Asia and Persia, the tea trade through Batoum is likely to develop considerably during the present year.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 29.

It is now a fortnight since Government took up its quarters in Poona and with the levée at the Council Hall last Wednesday and the reception at Ganeshkind on Friday, the Poona season may be said to have begun; but what an unseasonable "season," a "rains" with no rain, but instead a hot sun, a strong wind, clouds of dust and a temperature of well over 90°. Under such conditions we find it difficult to extract from each day the amount of amusement to which we consider ourselves entitled after the trials of the hot weather. Cricket however has begun, polo is believed to take place inside the dust haze that envelopes the polo ground on most afternoons, and golf is daily attempted on ground as hard as iron. Adverse conditions which are said to be favourable to politics and poetry leave the pages of my sporting note-book blank, except for an appreciation of the fine innings of 119 not out made by Captain Heath in a one day match between the Indian Army and the Poona Gymkhana on Saturday.

The levée on June 24th was a smart and well-attended function and many ladies looked on from the gallery while the male folk filed past in their varied costumes of peace and war. Quite the most striking figure was the Nawab of Sachin in the full dress uniform of an Imperial Cadet. At the conclusion the Governor presented Mr. Selby with his C. I. E. decoration and made a short and appropriate speech.

On Friday the 26th a large crowd of people assembled early on the parade ground to witness the Birthday Review but it was not so numerous as on the occasion of the New Year's Parade; the ordinary public, European and native alike, dearly love a red-coat and a review in white or khaki loses much of its spectacular effect. However, the Governor surrounded by his Staff and accompanied by the Bodyguard in all their splendour made a brilliant appearance as they rode on to the ground. All the troops in the Station marched past, one regiment carrying a captured standard with their own, and the cavalry regiment returned past the Saluting base at a smart gallop.

In the evening over a hundred guests attended the banquet at Government House, and at the reception which followed, Sirdars of the Deccan, Poona residents and notables from many parts of the Presidency made a goodly show. Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Vithaldas Thackersay were noticed receiving many congratulations on their new honours. The Birthday celebrations finally came to an end on Saturday with the annual durbar at the Council Hall at which no less than forty-seven Sirdars were present.

So much for our past festivities. For the future rumour has it that a military ball has been fixed for the end of August and a civilian ball for the beginning of September. The Gymkhana has already commenced operations in this line for those whose spirits rise higher than the thermometer, and the points, good and bad, of most dancers are being rapidly noted. The claims of dining have found their advocates and an effort was made by certain merourial members of the club to add to this male resort an annexe which would open its doors to the fair sex at the comfortable hour of 8-30. The effort was however defeated by the stalwarts of the old School, "Ladies dine at the club! What next? We shall be having suffragettes soon."

As an off-set to this blow it is reported that arrangements are being made for dinners at the Gymkhana at which ladies will be a *sine qua non* and the mere men who provide the feast will be creatures of no importance, so the young and susceptible need not dispair. For those who neither dine nor dance but go to bed betimes hunting will soon be the order of the day, if only the rain will fall. The hounds are taking plenty of exercise and getting into good condition and manners under Colonel Bull's expert hand, but the hot dry weather is against them in every way. The master took out fourteen couple on Sunday morning and was met by a field of twenty men and seven ladies at the rifle ranges at Wanowrie, but the hounds could make little of a jack whose line they picked up only to lose it again on a dry stony hill. A chink was then viewed and the hounds, helped by a slight drizzle, gave us a good gallop round some uplands and over a stretch of arable country by Shetiwady before our neat little friend made himself scarce. July 2nd is fixed for the opening meet of what the knowing predict will be a good season's sport.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The following famine telegram was addressed yesterday by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

There has been heavy rain in Lower Burma, North-Eastern India and in parts of Madras; good rain in parts of Southern and Western India and in several districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and light to moderate rain elsewhere.

The Monsoon is not yet thoroughly established in the northern and central parts of the country, but latest reports show that general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces.

The rains have enabled agricultural operations to be started, and the number on relief works has fallen, in consequence, in all the provinces. There has been, however, some increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief, mainly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where it is due to the necessity of providing for those who have been relieved hitherto as dependants on works.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is:—in Bengal, 40,000; the United Provinces, Agra and Oudh, 960,000; the Panjab, 1,000; the Central Provinces, 40,000; Bombay, 7,000; Madras, 1,000; and Central India, 127,000. Total, 1,176,000.

AN official of the Great Western Railway Company, who has resigned after forty-two years' service, says in the "Great Western Railway Magazine" that his father served forty-one years with the same company, and his son has completed twenty-three years with them.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Starving Stock.

THE RABBIT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JUNE 15.

The Premier is at present in communication with Mr. Wade (Premier of New South Wales) in regard to the steps to be taken by the States, in view of the decision of the Federal Government to annex the whole of this month's revenue. The attention of the Colonial Treasurer was drawn yesterday to the following statement by Sir Wm. Lyne:—"We shall not take a penny more than we are entitled to. The States are entitled to three-fourths of the net Customs and excise receipts, and they will get it." "I have noticed Sir Wm. Lyne's statement," said Mr. Wilson, "and it is quite true that the States, notwithstanding the fact that he proposes to annex the whole of the June Customs and excise revenue, will have received the three-fourths of the net Customs and excise revenue under the Braddon clause, but this amounts to the taking back of a large portion of the surplus of the Commonwealth one-fourth paid to the States during the past eleven months. Money which has been handed over to the different States, in accordance with the Constitution and expended by them in due course, it is now proposed to take back again, thus making the Surplus Revenue Bill retrospective which it was certainly understood at the Conference it was not the intention of the Federal Government to do."

FEDERAL BOUNTIES.

The Customs authorities desire to call the attention of producers to the benefits they will derive from signifying at an early date their intention to claim bounties under the Act which was passed in 1907 to provide the sum of £339,000 for bounties on certain Australian products, including cotton, flax, hemp, jute, sisal, cottonseed, linseed, rice, rubber, coffee, high-grade tobacco leaf, preserved fish, dried dates, and dried fruits. The regulations, copies of which can be obtained from the Customs officials, were promulgated last March. Notice of intention to claim the bounty upon any natural product must be given within 60 days after the planting of the crop to the Customs officials. In the case of crops planted before the commencement of the Act notice of intention to claim the bounty should have been given before the end of last week, 90 days after the commencement of the regulations, but the Minister has power to extend this period. Up to the present very few inquiries have reached the Department with reference to the Act, and it is feared that its benefits are not sufficiently understood. Every effort will be made by the Department to supply inquirers with the fullest information.

THE CADET MOVEMENT.

The cadet movement has caught on in South Australia, and the public appearances of the lads connected with it which have recently taken place have all been of a most creditable kind. Last week the Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Forces (Major-General Hoad), who has had large experience of military matters, both in war and peace, was able to commend in very warm terms the juvenile battalions which he reviewed at Montefiore Hill. Twice lately the cadets have been in camp at Rosslyn Park, Magill, and on each occasion they acquitted themselves admirably. They showed themselves to be amenable to discipline, and also to have acquired an intelligent acquaintance with their duties, both under canvas and on the field. The cadet force in this State had its origination some years ago in the colleges, and in its initiatory stages the whole cost of uniforms and equipment, with but small exception, was borne by the members of the different companies. Unfortunately, indeed, the Federal defence authorities showed but little sympathy with the idea, and so the different companies were allowed to dwindle in numbers until they were practically non-existent. Then some wiser heads on the central staff recognised the potentialities of the corps from a defence view point, and the cadets were enrolled once more upon a wider basis, which comprehended not only the large colleges, but the primary schools. This time the expenditure is being met by the Commonwealth, and there is more direct control by headquarters over the boys who have enrolled themselves in the various companies. Their uniforms under the new conditions are neither so spectacular nor so serviceable as were those of their predecessors in this State, but there are compensating advantages which render the existing arrangement preferable to the old. There is more of the spirit of unity between the various companies, more care has been taken in regard to general proficiency in military work, and the use of the rifle is being inculcated with greater efficiency. It would be a great mistake to eliminate the 'esprit de corps' which is generated by keeping the companies from different schools together in separate units, for the desire to do special honor to themselves and the particular institution to which they belong will keep up a healthy and honorable feeling of rivalry and emulation. Everyone knows how inspiriting is the battle-cry of a clan or school, whether in the mimic contests of peace or the stern realities of the stricken field. The enthusiasm the utterance of the well-known call, "Floreat Etona," evoked has often been related in British military history, and the boys of St. Peter's and Prince Alfred Colleges are just as proud of their Alma Mater as any Etonian could be. If every section of the cadet battalion is filled with the laudable ambition of excelling all the others in every important particular the general excellence of the whole force must necessarily be maintained at a standard, while a proper feeling of cheerful emulation will permeate all ranks.

CONCERNING FOOTBALL.

The intense popularity of the Australian game of football is unquestionable, and in August next, when the game will have been in existence here for 50 years, public interest will be at its highest. Much reflection as to the root cause of this popularity is unnecessary. Undoubtedly it is the fact that as it grew older the most successful of its exponents were they who acquired most science in their manipulation of the ball. Its manner of evolution is not known to many. According to its founder, Mr. H. C. A. Harrison, a veteran Victorian athlete, the beginning was simple. To use his words: "At first the game was for one player to run and bounce the ball at intervals, while an opponent endeavoured to obtain possession. Thus the two would run side by side, alternately winning turns to handle the ball." As time went on other rules were introduced, until instead of one player on each side the number grew to twenty. Subsequently each team was reduced to eighteen. Alterations and revisions were effected until the sport attained the form in which it is now played, and which every Australian proudly esteems the highest and most scientific system of outdoor athletic development. True it cannot boast of traditions drawn from Oxford and Cam-

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

bridge or the big English public schools as can the Rugby game. It has grown up among the people of the Commonwealth, and belongs to them and here it has its strongest champions. Again, its most successful exponents were they who excelled in scientific football. Brute force has never won public approval. In the future there is no reason why its popularity should diminish. So long as football is kept clean, so long as its playing rules are zealously guarded by umpires, and so long as the latter are reasonably upheld by the governing bodies of the various States, so long will its prestige be maintained. That it is perfectly safe, however, is questionable. At the average football match one-third of the spectators are whole-hearted supporters of one team, one-third are no less genuine in their affection for the opposing eighteen, and the remainder are present simply to see a good exposition of the game. As the season progresses supporters become more fervid in their partisanship, and here the danger arises. If the umpire has his "off" day, and happens to relax his vigilance the ire of the supporters is roused. History has shown that this feeling is liable to develop into rowdyism, during which bodily injury may be inflicted. There are minor contributing causes, but that detailed is the chief. The efficiency of umpires and confidence in an assured support of the controlling bodies is imperative. A handful of policemen, mounted or foot, cannot control an army of football enthusiasts when their passions run riot. An umpire, however efficient, cannot see everything that happens when the ball is in play, as can one or other of the thousands of spectators who exercises only his eyes, and not his limbs, to follow the progress of the match. Football is but a game, and it is deplorable that an intelligent community should lose their heads over it, as they did, for instance, in Melbourne last Saturday. Exhibitions such as that which occurred on the Adelaide Oval on Monday are bad enough, but they are comparatively harmless when set beside the brutality which characterised the Fitzroy and Essendon match.

STARVING STOCK.

A report was recently received by the Minister of Lands from Mr. Pinnager, district surveyor of Bairnsdale, stating that many of the small settlers in Eastern Gippsland were being put to great straits to find pasture for their stock, owing to the continued dry weather, and that unless something was done speedily they would suffer heavy losses. The Minister has gone into the matter with the Surveyor-General, and he stated on Saturday that he had decided to assist the settlers as much as possible. A large number of grazing licences in the low district of Eastern Gippsland would fall in on 30th June, and he did not propose to renew them. However, the present licensees would be allowed to keep their stock upon the land for the third quarter of the year on terms to be arranged between them and the department but in addition to that, small land owners who had starving stock would be allowed to run their cattle upon these areas until 1st November upon obtaining the written permission of the Minister. He wished it to be clearly understood that this concession would be made solely in the interests of small settlers who had not sufficient grass for their stock and it was not to be used for the benefit of agents. These grazing areas comprise some hundreds of thousands of acres upon the level country in Croajingalong, Tambo and Dargo. Small settlers who desire to benefit by this concession should make written application to the Lands department, stating the area of their land, number of their stock, and how long they have owned them. A statutory declaration must accompany these statements.

RABBITS.

Some weeks ago, in view of the decline in the Victorian rabbit export trade the Minister of agriculture wrote to the Agent General asking him to ascertain whether fresh markets could not be opened on the Continent for this trade. Mr. Tavarner, writing in reply on 1st May, said he had arranged to meet one of the best men in the trade in Paris about a fortnight later. The duties charged upon rabbits imported into France were:—Domestic rabbits, dead, per 100 kilogs., general tariff, 50 f., minimum tariff, 35 f., wild rabbits, dead, per 100 kilogs., general tariff, 25 f., minimum tariff, 20 f. Some difficulty might arise from the fact that the import of wild rabbits was prohibited during the close season, which was fixed each year by the prefects. He had communicated also with a leading trader in Bremen, and had ascertained that in Germany rabbits were under a heavy duty. The trader wished to know whether the Government or a private firm would consign the rabbits, also what quantity would be available. The best places to start the trade would be Essen and Berlin, and perhaps Leipzig and Chemnitz, the places where there were the most working people. But the point to be considered was that the present duty in Germany was virtually tantamount to prohibition.

FLOCKS AND HERDS.

Seldom in the history of South Australia has the general condition of its flocks and herds, from the point of view of health, been so satisfactory as at present. This is largely due to the system of inoculation which has been adopted by the station-owners, who send their cattle from the north of Australia and the interior to the southern markets. Precautions are taken to prevent the spread of disease, and when stock have not been inoculated the inspectors are particularly careful. Similar care is exercised to prevent the introduction of tick, and the cattle dip, which was established at Anthony's lagoon about three years ago at a cost of about £800 has proved a great success, financially and otherwise. It paid for itself during the first year. Cattle are now moving southward from the gulf country, and already 5,000 have been dipped at the lagoon, and 20,000 more will go through the operation a little later on if necessary. The stock are driven along a race, and they slide into the dip, across which they have to swim. The process is enforced in order to prevent the importation of tick to the stations south of the 18th parallel. There is no fear of the pest coming south of the Northern Territory boundary, but if it reached the country this side of the 18th parallel it might do tremendous damage. There was an outbreak of swine fever at the Reedbeds a few months ago, but it has practically been wiped out, although the quarantine has not yet been removed.

SHIPPING.

Attention was drawn in the Senate the other day to the statement recently published that under the State law of Victoria, differential treatment is meted out to ships registered in this State as against ships registered in other States of the Commonwealth. Senator Millen desired to know if the Government would endeavour, if exemptions are to be granted, to see that they are only granted to ships in which Australian crews are carried. The Vice-President (Senator Best), in reply, stated that the matter has been brought under the notice of the Government and inquiries are being made. He pointed out, however, that the Government could only take action in the direction of securing that no unconstitutional differentiation (if any exists) should continue. Senator Millen (N. S. W.) referred to the correspondence now proceeding between the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales on the matter, and asked if the Minister would inquire whether the regulations complained of existed, and if so, how far they were an infringement of the Commonwealth law. Senator Best promised to have inquiries made.

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THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

GENERAL WILLCOCKS' DESPATCHES.

Lord Kitchener's Praise.

A Notification of the Army Department, dated Simla, the 26th June, states:—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the Staff in India, dated the 24th June, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the recent operations on the Mohmand border, in the Khyber, and the country of the Mohmands.

The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the manner in which the operations were conducted under trying climatic conditions reflects very great credit on Major-General Sir James Willcocks and the Brigade Commanders and Staff working under his orders, and shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the devotion and soldierly spirit displayed by the troops on all occasions, and of the satisfactory results achieved.

The following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Chief of the Staff, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department is also published:—I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch and enclosures from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the recent operations on the Mohmand border, in the Khyber and in the country of the Mohmands.

The operations had to be undertaken at a season of the year which involved great exposure to heat, difficulties in regard to water and even more fatigue and discomfort than are usually experienced during punitive expeditions on the Indian Frontier. A considerable amount of opposition was encountered and the tactics adopted by the enemy, which consisted largely of nightly attacks or threats of attack on the troops in their bivouacs, deprived the force of much needed rest. All difficulties were, however, overcome by the ability of Major-General Sir James Willcocks and his Brigade Commanders and by the gallantry and endurance displayed by all ranks under their command.

The losses inflicted on the enemy have been heavy and their punishment severe and the Commander-in-Chief believes that the Government of India will agree that the results achieved have been satisfactory in every respect.

His Excellency has much pleasure in again bringing to the notice of the Government of India the valuable services rendered by Major-General Sir James Willcocks. He trusts that the services of that officer and of all ranks who were engaged in these operations may be considered worthy of special commendation.

THE DESPATCHES.

MOHMAND—KHYBER.

The Depatches sent by Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Mohmand Field Force. Dated Peshawar, 19th June, states:—

I have the honour to make the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the operations of the Mohmand Field Force, and also of the columns which proceeded up the Khyber to disperse the Sufi Sahib's lashkar.

It is unnecessary to go into details regarding the formation of the Field Force as His Excellency was himself present at Peshawar in April, when arrangements were first being made to strengthen the Abazai-Shabkadr-Michni line of outposts, in order to check the incessant raids of the Mohmands across our border, and their wilful attacks on villages within the British Administrative boundary.

During the early part of April all our posts on the Mohmand border were considerably increased in strength, and on 17th April I despatched 2 field guns and 700 infantry to Shabkadr to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, 21st Cavalry, who was in command. New posts had been established at Mutta (to which place I myself proceeded), and Garhi Sadar. On 19th April parties of Mohmands crossed our border, fired after dark into several of the camps and attacked a party of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, causing us some casualties. As it was now evident they meant at all costs to bring on a fight I ordered Brigadier-General Anderson from Peshawar to Shabkadr with a squadron of cavalry, 2 field guns and 1,000 infantry. Strong reinforcements were also ordered from Nowshera to Peshawar and 2 squadrons from Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment to Shabkadr.

On 21st April several of our posts were fired into and our telegraph and telephone lines cut in all directions. The same occured on 22nd April, by which date our camps had been rearranged, and surrounded by strong barbed wire entanglements. During the night the enemy kept up a sharp fire into our bivouacs and camps and again destroyed our telegraphic wires.

ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY.

By 23rd April over 2,000 troops were located on the Mohmand border and I decided to attack the enemy, who had been erecting sangars and entrenchments within sight of our camps. By this time their lashkars had increased to several thousand men and their standards were defiantly planted on the low hills west of Mutta and at the mouth of the Gundab Valley opposite Shabkadr. The Mahomedan Friday gave them extra encouragement whilst we on our part made no movement out of our camps, so as to draw them on as near to our troops as possible. During the night they had their last opportunity of firing into our posts and made most determined attacks on Garhi Sadar and Mutta, and also attempted to destroy one of our boat bridges, on which alone we could rely for maintaining communication with Peshawar. All these attacks were repulsed but caused us several casualties.

In accordance with orders which I had issued late the previous evening, two columns composed of all the troops at Mutta and Shabkadr, after leaving guards over the camps, marched out at daybreak on 24th April, and after a gallant fight before Mutta and an advance up the Gundab Valley opposite Shabkadr, totally defeated the enemy and drove them headlong over the border and back into the hills from which they never again emerged.

The left column consisting of one squadron, 8 guns and 650 infantry under command of Colonel Unwin, 21st Cavalry, cleared the enemy from their sangars and followed them up to the vicinity of the village of Hafiz Kor. As the tribesmen, who were in considerable numbers, kept retreating up the broad Gundab Valley with the object of drawing the column into the hills, Colonel Unwin in accordance with his orders, having ascertained the dispositions of the lashkars, retired slowly to Shabkadr. The Seaforth Highlanders, with 250 men of the Warwicks and 28th Punjabis warded off all attacks during this retirement. This movement effectually prevented the enemy from reinforcing the lashkars facing Brigadier-General Anderson, who at the same time was attacking their extreme left.

THE NEW GUNS.

The 18th Field Battery used the new quick-firing guns on this occasion, I believe for the first time in action, and their fire had a great effect in holding off the enemy. Our casualties were only one British officer and two men wounded.

Brigadier-General Anderson's column consisted of 2 squadrons, four guns and 1,150 infantry made up from 6 different corps. The enemy who numbered some 4,000 men occupied strong sangars on the hills west of Mutta and defended them with courage and determination, refusing in some instances to yield until charged with the bayonet.

By 9 a.m. 2 companies of the Royal Warwicks had carried a commading hill on the enemy's right centre. This attack was made with great "elan" and resulted in the enemy losing heavily as they attempted to escape up a narrow gorge. The companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 57th Wilde's Rifles and 59th Scinde Rifles with equal gallantry drove the enemy from their sangars on our right front, the two latter regiments frequently using the bayonet. These combined attacks supported by the 53rd Sikhs and well covered by the guns of the 80th Field Battery, which had by this time approached to short range, altogether disconcerted the tribesmen, who fled towards the Borjina Pass, being severely punished by the combined fire of all the troops. Brigadier-General Anderson's orders were to drive the enemy from his positions, but not to get entangled in the hills and nullahs beyond, as he had no means of following them up. The losses inflicted on the Mohmands and their allies were very heavy; and Anderson's attack was carried out with the spirit and dash which are so characteristic of this fine soldier and have earned for him the respect of all who had the honour o serving with him in the field.

Our casualties at Mutta amounted to 6 killed and 50 wounded (including three British officers two of whom died of their wounds.) but these losses were not heavy considering the numbers and position of the enemy, and the results achieved, for from this date no more attempts were made at raiding, night firing, or crossing our border; and in fact a combined reconnaissance from Mutta and Shabkadr next day found that the enemy had disappeared beyond reach. Their losses it is now known amounted to some hundreds killed and wounded.

On 27th April I received orders appointing me to command the Mohmand Field Force. I at once despatched messengers to call in the Jirgahs to Shabkadr; but this method of settling matters did not meet with success, nearly all the sections sending evasive or defiant replies.

THE ATTACK ON LUNDI KOTAL.

On 1st May I learnt at Shabkadr that large numbers of Afghans and others under the leadership of Sufi Sahib had crossed the British border and were threatening Lundi Kotal; also that Afghan emissaries were endeavouring to bring about a general rising in Tirah. I sent immediate orders to hold the 3rd Brigade in Peshawar and some other troops, in readiness to start for the Khyber.

On 2nd May the Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed asking for Regular troops to be despatched to Jumrood in support of the Khyber Rifles. Accordingly the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Ramsay with the 28th Mountain Battery, one squadron, 19th Lancers and 4 guns, 80th Field Battery, left Peshawar at once and that night Jumrood and Ali Musjid were both occupied. At the same time I despatched the following troops under command of Major-General Barrett from the Mohmand border, by a forced march via Peshawar to the Khyber; viz., 2 guns, 18th Field Battery; 23rd Mountain Battery; Seaforth Highlanders and Guides Infantry. I myself left Shabkadr and joined Ramsay that night at Jumrood.

On 3rd May Ramsay's column reached Lundi Kotal, where firing was still going on; whilst General Barrett, after a very fine march occupied Ali Musjid the same evening. The Khyber was thus secured.

Subadar Tor Khan with 30 men of the Khyber Rifles had made a fine defence of the Michni Kandao blockhouse on the Dakka road and repulsed all assaults of the Sufi's lashkar. The enemy fired into Lundi Kotal fort and blockhouses during the night of 3rd May, but next morning I attacked them in their sangars near the villages of Khargali, and they retired precipitately over the Afghan border, losing a good many killed and wounded in their flight. The troops advanced in 2 columns; the right under Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel consisting of a dismounted half squadron, 19th Lancers, Khyber Rifles, 2 companies 21st Punjabis and 4 guns, 80th Field Battery.

The left column was commanded by Brigadier-General Ramsay. The 28th Mountain Battery, Munster Fusiliers, 2 companies, 21st Punjabis and 40th Pathans. During most of the day a violent storm of wind and rain raged, and the bitter cold after the previous day's heat was trying.

THE MARCH UP THE KHYBER.

During the march up the Khyber and at Khargali the troops did very well, and nothing more was heard of the Sufi's lashkar. Three mullahs were among the killed whilst our casualties only amounted to 1 British officer and 3 men wounded.

The 45th Sikhs had been despatched some days previously to Warsak on the Loi-Shilman railway, and held the surrounding posts till the end of operations against the Mohmands. This task was well performed under trying circumstances as cholera made its appearance amongst the troops and railway coolies and may of the latter died.

By 9th May, in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, all our troops (excepting 2 guns 28th Mountain Battery) had left the Khyber and were concentrated at Peshawar. The following days were spent in distributing the three Brigades along the Mohmand border prior to an advance whenever it should be ordered.

Owing to the gradual spread of cholera amongst the troops and followers several changes had to be made in the constitution of Brigades and on 13th May, when the Mohmand Jirgahs had finally refused to come in, the Force advanced up the Gundab Valley in two Brigades, with the third in reserve and on the line of communications. The following was the final distribution:—

1st Brigade.—Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., 22nd Punjabis, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Rifles, 59th Rifles.

2nd Brigade.—Major-General Barrett, C. B., 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 28th Punjabis, 54th Sikhs, 55th Rifles.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier-General Ramsay, C. B., 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, 19th Punjabis, 21st Punjabis, 40th Pathans.

Divisional Troops.—21st Cavalry, 18th Field Battery, 8th British Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, 23rd Mountain Battery, No. 6 Company, Sappers and Miners, No. 1 Company, Sappers and Miners, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Guides Infantry.

THE GENERAL ADVANCE.

On 13th May the advance into Mohmand country commenced. The route was up the Gundab Valley. The heat was excessive but as it was vitally important to secure the tank at Nahakki, our only water-supply, I hurried on with General Anderson and 2 battalions of his Brigade and also 2 squadrons and 4 guns and reached that place over the Kkarappa and Nahakki passes on 14th May without opposition, a distance of 25 miles. The remainder of the 1st, and the whole of the 2nd Brigade followed later, and posts were established at Dand and Ghalanai on the line of communications.

The following days' reconnaissances were sent out in all directions, and several towers and enclosures were destroyed, belonging to sections who were marked for punishment. I may here note that the Turakzai and Gundab Halimzais, who had kept their Jirgahs in our camp, were not only not molested, but all supplies brought in by them were paid for throughout the operations. On 16th May the 1st Brigade moved up the Bohai Dag to punish the Khwaizais and reconnoitre the Khapak Pass from the west in conjunction with a small column from Ghalanai on the east. The towers of eight villages were destroyed. The enemy attacked the rear guard persistently and with much boldness causing us the loss of one native officer killed and 14 of all ranks wounded, mostly of the 59th Rifles on whom the fighting mainly fell. Anderson bivouacked at Kasai near Darwazagai and picquetted the surrounding hills. Shortly after dusk the enemy began a series of determined attacks on two picquets held by the 22nd Punjabis and one held by the 57th Rifles. Their repeated efforts to rush the sangars were all repulsed with loss and many individual instances of gallantry took place which will be brought to notice. Twice Anderson was obliged to reinforce these picquets in the dark, a very trying duty in frontier warfare, and well performed by Major Climo, Lieutenants Webb and Money and parties of the 22nd Punjabis. The tribesmen finally withdrew about 2 a.m., but not before they had suffered severely, many dead being seen by the relieving parties as they moved up to the sangars.

On 17th May portions of the Kamali and other Jirgahs came in and asked for terms, but they were informed that they must bring in representative men. At night the camps of both Brigades were heavily fired into for some hours; the enemy apparently having plenty of spare ammunition.

THE BATTLE OF NAHAKKI.

During the 18th, 19th and 20th May, the 2nd Brigade, with the addition of the 57th Rifles and some Divisional troops were employed in the Bohai Dag. The Khwaizai having refused to send in a Jirgah, General Barrett proceeded to destroy their towers. On the 18th instant, 5 miles from Nahakki, he found the enemy strongly posted on the heights on both sides of the valley, where it was evident they intended to dispute his advance. The 28th Punjabis supported by the 34th Pioneers and 2 guns 28th Mountain Battery, carried the hills on the south of the valley; whilst the 57th Rifles attacked and cleared in fine style the steep ridge on the north which formed the enemy's main position, covered by the fire of the 23rd Mountain Battery and 55th Rifles who were on the lower spurs. The 57th Rifles, as at Mutta, again used the bayonet, taking no denial, and capturing some prisoners in their final rush.

The hillsides were soon alive with tribesmen making for the crest under a heavy fire of shrapnel and rifles supplemented by the Maxim guns of the Seaforth Highlanders, who with the 54th Sikhs were in reserve. Meantime a portion of the 34th Pioneers who were destroying the towers of Zarawar, China, were charged by a band of ghazis. These were all bayonetted, but not until they had killed three and wounded two sepoys. As soon as the enemy had been driven off, a general advance was made on the large village of Khan Beg Khor, the heights overlooking which were carried by the Seaforths and 54th Sikhs, the enemy holding on to the crests until driven from them.

Two squadrons of the 21st Cavalry did excellent work this day; covering the advance and protecting the flanks. Our casualties amounted to six rank and file killed and 3 British officers and 24 other ranks wounded, whilst the enemy, who fought well, had 60 killed. Khan Beg Khor had been the headquarters of the Hazrat Sahib during the gathering of the tribes and was destroyed as a lesson to the mullahs.

During the nights of 18th and 19th May the enemy made several bold attempts on the camp of the 1st Brigade at Nahakki, and kept up a continuous fire for many hours causing us several casualties, but were easily driven off.

The 2nd Brigade completed the punishment of the Khwaizais and destroyed the towers of Kung on the 19th and of Mazrina on the 20th May, meeting with slight opposition only. Barrett returned to Nahakki on the latter day, being engaged with the enemy in the Danish Kol and having 6 casualties in the course of the retirement. As his brigade moved into camp, I started with the 1st Brigade and a proportion of Divisional troops for Lakarai through the Kandahari Safi country. This column was equipped with mule transport only and carried 6 day's supplies with it six sections of the Mohmands had to be dealt with but the time proved sufficient.

WILD RUSH BY GHAZIS.

On approaching the village of Umra Kili it was found to be occupied and General Anderson proceeded to attack it. The enemy were driven across a deep ravine by the 53rd Sikhs and 57th Rifles, whilst the 21st Cavalry working wide, kept them off our flanks. As soon as the village had been occupied and the transport animals parked, the advanced Infantry was ordered to withdraw in order to complete the perimeter defences before dark. The tribesmen at once taking advantage of the very broken ground and nullahs advanced boldly, many parties of ghazi swordsmen trying to get to close quarters. The guns of the 8th British Mountain Battery firing rapidly over the infantry did much execution, but as night was approaching the withdrawal through the village had to be continued. Both battalions retired quietly, causing considerable losses to the tribesmen.

The 59th Rifles held the only water tank until the other troops had withdrawn when they also moved into the perimeter. The Mohmands now occupied the tank which was only 350 yards from the village. From this point they made fruitless efforts to advance and their courage was certainly astonishing. They exposed themselves freely in small groups but were shot down and I did not see a man get past the tank. After dark they kept up a heavy fire for some hours, but with the exception of a few individuals none got any closer to our bivouac.

Our casualties amounted to two British officers, Lieutenant Soole, 21st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, attached to 57th Rifles, one Native officer and three sepoys killed and one Native officer and 19 Rank and File wounded. The enemy could be seen carrying away dead and wounded long before dark, and throughout the night their search parties were wandering about with torches over the field.

Next morning the Brigade was reinforced by the 55th Rifles and two guns, 28th Mountain Battery from Nahakki and the advance continued. A great number of towers and enclosures of the Kandahari Safis were blown up, but the large village of Yakhdand was spared in the hope that the Utmanzai Jirgah might come in and submit to our terms later on. We bivouacked outside the village of Kand Kuhal and towards the evening the Safi Jirgah arrived in camp, but after several hours of quarrelling over details they refused to submit and were dismissed. Notwithstanding the fact that their own Jirgah was inside the perimeter, the enemy kept up a steady fire which caused us some loss.

ADVANCE TO THE LAKARAI PASS.

On 22nd May we moved up the valley and after destroying several towers arrived at the Lakarai Pass, a difficult position which was held in strength. During this advance the tribesmen fired steadily on our left flank and rear guard and killed one man; wounding 1 British officer and three sepoys. Dispositions for attacking the position had just been completed when the enemy hoisted the white flag and sent in a Jirgah submitting to our terms in full.

The column now crossed the Pass and entered Gorbuz Safi country. In accordance with the conditions imposed, the village of Bogh, the summer residence of the Gud Mullah, was burnt as a warning. Notwithstanding that their valley had been spared the enemy fired heavily into our camp during the night, causing us many casualties in men and horses. In consequence I destroyed the towers of another of their villages next morning and no more shots were fired at our rear guard in their limits. The Mitai Musa Khel fearing the fate of the Safis had also come in and submitted, and we did not visit their valley.

On 23rd May we moved down the Pipal Valley to Shato Khel. This like most other parts of Mohmand country was very fertile and the thousands of acres of corn and grain on every side astonished us not a little after all we had heard of this desolate land. At Turu we were in Utmanzai territory and many towers and enclosures were destroyed; but here as elsewhere great numbers were left untouched and by this means the various sections were induced to surrender which otherwise they might not have done. During these operations we had 1 sepoy killed and 6 men wounded and completed the punishment of the Utmanzai and Dawizai sections.

The Utman Khel who had committed many raids across our border, and had sent defiant messages in reply to ours, were the next tribe to be dealt with. Accordingly on the 24th May the column continued its march down the Pipal Valley. On nearing the high ground overlooking the village of Hargha in the Ambahar Valley, the enemy was found holding many sangars. Their advanced parties withdrew to lower ground, whilst strong detachments held the lower slopes of the high hills on either flank. They consisted chiefly of

UTMAN KHEL

and Bajauris and numbered over 2,000 men with many standards. Anderson sent half a battalion of the 57th Rifles to turn their left and when this movement was fully developed the mountain guns opened fire and sent them scampering from their sangars into the deep ravines all round. Just prior to this the ex-Nawab of Nawagai arrived and offered to mediate, but as he had no concern in the matter, and was unaccompanied by even a single representative of the Utman Khel I declined to listen to him. As the enemy appeared to be re-occupying their sangars a general advance was ordered. The 22nd Punjabis and 57th Rifles moved on the right and the 53rd Sikhs on the left. The 53rd soon came on large numbers in the ravines to their front, where sharp fighting took place, during which they captured a standard and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

Firing now became general along the whole line of some two miles; the battalion on the right firing from higher ground on to the retreating tribesmen. Meantime a squadron of the 21st Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Fane rapidly advanced into the open country between the enemy's two wings, and breaking into three parties charged and sabred over 20 of them. This movement combined with the vigorous attack by the 53rd Sikhs caused a panic in their ranks and leaving the low ground they ran for the hills on our left, thereby abandoning their only safe line of retreat up the Ambahar river. On ascending the hills they came into full view of our mountain guns which were immediately turned on them and the rapid fire of Shrapnel and Maxims completed their rout. Still parties of Ghazis fought bravely; one lot hiding in a ruined tower waited till our troops had passed them and then fired into their backs. These were at once attacked and bayonetted or shot; Lieutenant Anderson of the 59th Rifles killing three men himself.

Our casualties amounted to one man killed and ten wounded, including the 55th Rifles, who were this day on Rear Guard. The heat throughout the day was most oppressive and no water was found until we reached the Ambahar stream late in the afternoon, the first running water seen in the country.

MIRBAZ VILLAGES DESTROYED.

On the 25th May the column crossed the Kota Taraf Pass and bivouacked at Mulla Killi in Isa Khel limits. Before leaving Utman Khel country all the villages belonging to the notorious raider Mirbaz were destroyed, as well as a few towers and enclosures in the Ambahar Valley, but owing to the losses in action already suffered by the tribesmen no further punishment was inflicted, although this would have been an easy task as the country all round is a rich and well watered tract. Only two casualties occurred and not a shot was fired into camp for the first time since crossing the Nahakki pass.

We halted on 26th May and were joined by General Barrett with a convoy of provisions, from Nahakki.

As the Utmanzai and Dawizai sections still refused to submit to our terms, their Jirgahs were dismissed and on 27th May I moved with half the 2nd Brigade to Yakhdand, the chief centre of the Utmanzai, and which as previously stated had been spared in our first advance. When the Sappers and Pioneers had all ready for blowing up the towers the Jirgah came in hurriedly and submitted in full. Four towers were destroyed, at the sight of which the Dawizai Jirgah, which had been watching the proceedings from a neighbouring hill, also arrived and paid its fine and agreed to our terms. This submission completed all the work to be done in that part of the Mohmand country. The second Brigade and Divisional troops were concentrated this night at Nahakki.

On 28th May the 1st Brigade (less one battalion) and 8th British Mountain Battery left Mulla Killi for India, via Pandiali. All the tribes on this route had submitted in full and no opposition was met with.

This same day I moved with Barrett's Brigade and Divisional troops from Nahakki up the Bohai Dag into the Baezai country, to carry out the last operation of the expedition. This section, the furthest removed from our borders, still refused to send in a Jirgah and it was absolutely necessary to punish them severely before we left Mohmand country. The Khwaizais had come in the previous evening, and this left us only the one section to deal with.

The troops had every reason to hope for a rest but all ranks understood the necessity for this final call on them and cheerfully responded to it.

THE ORIGINAL INSTIGATORS.

Camp was formed near Khan Beg Khor where the column was joined by the Guides Infantry and half of the 34th Pioneers who moved over the Khapak pass from the Gundab Valley, improving the track "on route". Early next morning 29th May, the Force moved on Khuda Khel, the habitat of the Baezai, the original instigators of the rising. They had at first removed across the Afghan border, but believing themselves safe, had later returned to their villages and joined in several attacks on our camps, &c.

The Guides Infantry, 54th Sikhs and Seaforth Highlanders supported by the guns of the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery and two guns, 28th Mountain Battery, soon cleared the hills overlooking the Khuda Khel Valley and occupied the highest peaks. Care was taken to keep well clear of the Afghan border The enemy withdrew to the ridges beyond and kept up an incessant fire most of the day on our advanced troops, the Guides and 54th Sikhs keeping them in check. Meantime Khuda Khel with its towers was destroyed; the fort of Mirbaz being razed to the ground.

The column then commenced its retirement. This was the signal for the enemy to close in and increase their fire, but the Guides and 54th Sikhs in the extreme rear, and the other troops retired steadily and reached the plain by 3 p.m. The villages round Khwarina belonging to the Bura Khel were shelled, and the troops moved back to camp.

Our casualties were, one British officer, Lieutenant Young, 57th Punjabis, attached to 54th Sikhs, wounded (died of his wounds), and 14 rank and file wounded. To these must be added 5 sepoys wounded during the night and early next morning, these being the last losses sustained by the Force in the Mohamand country.

On the 30th May the column moved over the Khapak Pass and was joined by the troops from Nahakki, the whole camping at Ghalanai in the Gundab Valley. By 1st June all troops had left Mohmand country and the demobilisation of the Force was commenced.

ASSEMBLY OF JIRGAHS.

At Ghalonai on 30th May the various Jirgahs assembled and such as had not already paid their fines, &c., did so then. Those of the subsidised sections who live closest to the British border, as well as the Khwaizais who hitherto have received no subsidy, voluntarily subscribed to an agreement to keep the Baezais out of their limits in future as far as raiding parties were concerned; and in case of their inability to do this, to give warning to our Government officials. In my opinion this action on their part is not the least important of the results attained by the despatch of a Force into their country.

The Commander-in-Chief has already in a telegram received the day we crossed the border, congratulated all ranks on their discipline and good conduct in the field. I would beg to add that the hardships and privations were born with a cheerfulness which could not be exceeded. The incessant marching under a fiery sun, with only a very limited amount of indifferent water; the choking dust and plagues of flies were all a severe test of endurance by day, whilst at night the men were generally kept awake and at their posts for hours together, owing to the constant fire kept up by the enemy; and which would have proved even more costly than it did, but for the labour expended on the entrenchments and which added considerably to the daily work they were called on to perform. I can unhesitatingly say that no troops could have rendered better service in the field.

The elasticity of the Divisional and Brigade systems, each with its own permanent peace staffs proved well adapted to all requirements. For when the temporary dislocation of Brigades (to meet the sudden call from the Khyber) was followed by the outbreak of cholera on the Mohmand border, necessitating further readjustments, no difficulty was found in immediately meeting the demands owing to the fact that the troops removed from Peshawar and Nowshera had not only been replaced under orders from Army Head-quarters, but the Khyber and Malakand movable columns stood ready equipped with field service transport; thereby placing practically two extra Brigades on a war footing. The consequence was that every deficiency caused by cholera was immediately replaced enabling the Force to advance on the very date fixed.

Moreover once my plan of operations had been approved, I was given a free hand which enabled me to complete the work before the hottest season of the year had set in on the Frontier.

WORK OF THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES.

The reconnaissance and general work done by the 21st Cavalry was of a high order, and proved of the greatest value to the Force. The various squadrons were always well handled.

The two companies of Sappers and Miners were well commanded and did much useful work.

The Supply, Transport Ordnance and Medical arrangements were all satisfactory and the good work done by the Army Bearer Corps was most praiseworthy.

The North-Western Railway staff performed their duties without any hitch during both mobilisation and when the Force was demobilised.

The Telegraph and Postal Services were satisfactory; the former had a great deal of hard work to do, both before and during the operations.

The total casualties in action, &c., sustained by the Force amounted to 52 killed (or died of wounds) and 205 wounded of all ranks; whilst the enemy lost about 450 killed. Notwithstanding the fact that a very large percentage of our casualties, as must always be the case in frontier warfare, were caused during retirements from advanced positions, or after carrying out the necessary punitive measures the troops captured and brought in 20 prisoners, nearly all of whom were released after enquiry. As is well known to any one with any knowledge of the tribesmen, they never leave behind a wounded man, risking anything rather than that he should be made a prisoner.

In no instance was any man missing from our Force.

The amount of firing done by the enemy may be gauged from the fact that 185 horses and mules were killed and wounded, a large proportion of which were hit in our camps at night.

MENTIONED FOR SPECIAL NOTICE.

I beg to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following two officers and man for conspicuous gallantry in the field:—Second-Lieutenant William Platt, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Gerald Francis Waterworth, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 8221 Private Harry Lloyd, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

I recommend the following officers for a reward for their distinguished service in the field:—

Staff—Colonel W. R. Birdwood, C.I.E., A.D.C., Chief Staff Officer. An able and resourceful officer who never acknowledges difficulties and by his influence and tact secured the smooth working of the entire Staffs of the Force. He was always in the right place during a fight and rendered most valuable service throughout the operations.

Colonel A. W. Money, R.A., Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General. As in Zakka Khel, this officer did excellent work. He possesses great powers of organisation and thoroughly understands all the multifarious duties of a senior Staff Officer.

Lieutenant A. P. Y. Langhorne, R.A., Aide-de-Camp. I particularly bring this officer to notice for his coolness in action combined with his zeal and energy. He moreover possesses decided ability and rendered me valuable aid in the field.

STAFFS.

FIRST BRIGADE.

(i) Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson, C.B. An excellent soldier. Commanded the Column at Mutta on 24th April and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In every action in which his Brigade was engaged he did uniformly well and richly deserves a reward.

(ii) Captain A. L. Tarver, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

(iii) Captain E. E. Barwell, 57th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

SECOND BRIGADE.

(i) Major-General A. A. Barrett, C.B. Commanded his Brigade, and on several occasions mixed Forces, with unqualified success. At Sardag on 18th May he drove the enemy from their positions without a check, and his retirement from Khuda Khel was a fine sample of Frontier warfare. I specially commend him to His Excellency's notice.

(ii) Major H. M. Allen, 25th Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

1st Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Fowler, Major S. H. Climo, D.S.O., 24th Punjabis Lieutenant W. F. B. Webb, 22nd Punjabis; Major P. J. Miles, Major J. P. Finnis, 53rd Sikhs; Major F. W. B. Gray, Captain C. G. Ames, 53rd Sikhs, Lieutenant W. S. Trail, Captain and Adjutant R. S. Gorden, 57th Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Carruthers, Lieutenant B. E. Anderson, Captain H. DeC. O'Grady, 57th Rifles;

Colonel W. E. Phillips, Captain M. R. Pocock, 28th Punjabis; Major R. W. Falcon, 54th Sikhs Captain A. M. Houston, 55th Rifles.

Divisional Troops.—Colonel G. B. Unwin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Fane, Captain F. A. Jackson, Captain and Adjutant O. M. Dyke, 21st Cavalry; Major F. W. S. Stanton, 8th British Mountain Battery; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Fuller, 28th Mountain Battery; Captain J. R. E. Charles, D.S.O., R.E. 6th Co., Sappers and Miners. Major G. E. L. Gilbert, 34th Pioneers; Revd. Father Looman, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Major O. R. A. Julian, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

Supply and Transport.—Major C. H. G. Moore, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps; Lieutenant E. H. Lancaster, 1st Mule Corps; 2nd Lieutenant Kunwar Pirthi Singh, 51st Camel Corps.

For distinguished service at Mutta:—Major P. T Westmoreland, 2nd-Lieutenant A. L. Hume-Spry (died of wounds.), 1st Battalion, Royal Warwick Regiment; Major D. Sapte, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers did exceptionally good work:—Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsay, C.B.; Colonel H. R. Whitehead, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant Colonels A. B. C. Williams, Supply and Transport Corps, A. R. Dick, 22nd Cavalry, R. G. Strange, Royal Field Artillery, G. R. Cr

SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th June give the following details :—

Allahabad Division except Banda and in Mirzapur and four other districts. The heaviest average falls were :—In Bareilly 6 inches ; Gorakhpur and Pilibhit over 4 1-2 ; Gonda, Basti, Rahraich, Budaun, Ballia, Almora and Naini Tal between 3 and 3 inches and considerable falls occurred in the districts neighbouring these and in Agra and most of the Meerut division. The rain has greatly benefited sugarcane but is not everywhere sufficient for agricultural operations. Land is being ploughed for autumn crops and sowings has commenced where the rainfall was sufficient. Sowing by aid of irrigation also continue and cotton so sown has germinated. Sugarcane is being irrigated and harvesting of extra crops is nearing completion. Prices remain very high. They have risen in four districts but elsewhere are stationary. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory but it has deteriorated in Kheri and Jaunpur and is reported poor from a few districts. Fodder is scarce in several districts and forest hay is being utilized but the recent rain will relieve the scarcity. Water is short in Mirzapur and to a less degree in the hills elsewhere distribution of "takavi" for cattle and seed is in progress everywhere and is nearly complete in many districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There has been a considerable fall in the numbers on relief. A number of workers have, owing to the recent rain, left the works to start ploughing. Gratuitous relief has been reduced in some of the slightly affected districts but the numbers elsewhere have increased owing to the inclusion of many dependants from works. A further increase in workers is to be anticipated but the monsoon has not yet broken in several of the famine districts. Large amounts of "takavi" for seed and bullocks have been distributed. The condition of the people continues satisfactory but small-pox and cholera are still prevalent, the latter being reported from twenty-three districts. There is no noticeable wandering and cases of emaciation are rare. There are 7,847 persons on relief in the Balrampur Estate and 9,045 elsewhere on private works. The numbers on Government relief are :—on works 363,473; on aided works 136,073; on test works 1,104; dependants 41,710 ; on gratuitous relief 414,628; in poor houses 2,921. Total on relief 959,909. The largest total figures :—Bahraich 152,951 ; Banda 127,857; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 123,899; Allahabad 57,219; Kheri 69,460 ; Jalaun 69,025; Gonda 59,699 ; Bara Banki 51,114 ; and Sitapur 46,151. Prices :—Garhwall 6; Almora 6 3/4; Chakrata 8 ; Mirzapur 6 1-2 to 10 1-8 ; Kheri, Jalaun and Banda 9 1-2; Jhansi 91-1 1-6; and elsewhere 10 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Lyallpur. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala, Lndiana, Lahore Sahpur, Mianwali and Jhang and is rising in Rohtak, Jullundur and Amritsar. Prices are generally at or above scarcity rates except in Delhi, Lahore Gujranwala, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multon where they are between warning and scarcity rates. Harvesting of extra spring crops is in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good to average. Agricultural prospects in Gujranwala and Multan are below average. The conditions of the sugarcane crop in Rotak and sugarcane and cotton in Sialkot on unirrigated lands are indifferent. The sugarcane crop in Sialkot and the melon crop in Mianwali have been damaged by white-ants and insects. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair except in Ferozpore and Sialkot where it is poor owing to scarcity of fodder and overwork. Fodder is scarce in Robtak, Ambala, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Multan. The canal water-supply is insufficient in Robtak, Ambala and Multan. 1,386 persons attended the famine test-works in the Jhajjar tahsil against 1,441 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight local showers fell in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat; elsewhere there was no rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops is completed and cutting of tobacco and extra spring crops has commenced in Peshawar and Bannu respectively. Land is being ploughed in Peshawar for maize and chari crops. The condition of standing crops on irrigated areas is fair and on unirrigated areas average. Canals are working well and the water-supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is fair. Prices are falling in Dera Ismail Khan but are stationary in Bannu and Peshawar.

JAMMU.

There was slight rain at Ranbirsinghpura, Bhimber and Jammu. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 8 to 14 and maize from 9 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is insufficient nearly all over the Province.

KASHMIR.

The weather is bright and warmer. Prices are almost unchanged. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Autumn sowings are going on. The condition of standing crops is average.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall in cents was :—Bikaner 50 ; Jodhpur 36 ; Jaisalmer 49 ; Sirohi 360 ; Udaipur 60 ; Merwara 266 ; Banswara 466 ; Partabgarh 172 ; Dungarpura 58 ; Tonk 272 ; Bundi 117 ; Kotah 228; Jhalrapatan 255 ; Jaipur 84 ; Kishangarh 482 ; Shahpura 220 and Karauli 91. The average for Merwara was 35 cents, for Dholpur 51, for Ajmer 208 and for Merwara 218. The rainfall was almost general in Jodhpur amounting to 458 cents in one district; but light in the districts of Jaipur. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient except in Tonk which reports fodder somewhat deficient. The rainfall has occasioned a distinct fall in prices which is especially noticeable in Karauli, Dholpur, Kishangarh and Tonk. 6,080 persons are on special public works. A decrease of 90 over the previous week's figures.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain was general in Malwa and Bhopawar ; and partial elsewhere. Autumn sowings have been started in Malwa and Bhopawar. Land is being prepared for autumn crops elsewhere. Agricultural work is indifferent in Baghelkhand, and fair to good elsewhere. Cattle-disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are scarce in a few districts of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand ; very scanty in Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high but steady throughout.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The general situation is unaltered. The decrease in numbers on relief in Bundelkhand is due to labourers of the cultivating class resuming field work. The numbers on relief are :—Bundelkhand Agency—on works 6,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000. In Indore State on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000. In Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua—on works 2,500 ; on gratuitous relief 500. In Manpur on works 147 and in the Gwalior Residency area 1,000. Total on works 9,707 ; on gratuitous relief 2,500 ; on both kinds of relief 59,364. In the Baghelkhand Agency, Rewa—on works 51,807 ; on gratuitous relief 9,500. In the rest of Baghelkhand on works 5,500 ; on gratuitous relief 1,500. Total for the Agency on works 57,000 ; on gratuitous relief 11,000 ; on both kinds of relief 68,000.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is still hot and cloudy with occasional winds. Light showers of rain fell during the week in all districts except Nagpur, Wardha and Buldana. The falls in Bilaspur and Yeotmal measured 1·91 and 1·03 inches respectively. The remaining districts received rain in quantities varying from 9 to 85 cents. Some work on preparation of land is still being done. Sowing of autumn crop has begun in Berar and the northern districts, but has been stopped in Nimar and Wardha for want of sufficient rain. Broadcast sowing of rice has begun in Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat. Fodder continues to be dear in most districts. Water is reported to be insufficient in Saugor, Damoh, Nandla, Nimar, Betul, Chanda and Bhandara. The condition of cattle is fair to good except in parts of Damoh, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara where it is deteriorating. Prices:—wheat rose in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and fell in Damoh by ¼ to ½ seer per rupee. Rice was selling cheaper by ½ seer in Drug and ¼ seer in Bilaspur while in Chanda and Bhandara it was dearer by ¼ and ½ seer respectively. Gram rose by ¼ seer in Sangor. The price of "juar" was almost steady.

FEUDATORY STATES.

The heaviest falls of rain registered during the week were :—Chhuikhadan 3·38 inches ; Raigarh 1·52 ; Sakti 1·68, Khairagarh, Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar received from 23 to 62 cents. Preparation of land for next autumn sowings continues. Sowings of rice and other autumn crops are in progress. Fodder and water are insufficient in Raigarh, Sahti, Jashpur and Korea. The condition of cattle is not satisfactory in Kawardha and Korea. Prices—wheat became dearer by 1·2 seer in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan and Sirguja. Rice rose in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur and Korea by 1·2 to 1·4 seer. "Kodon" was sold dearer by 1·2 seer in Kawardha.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There have been scattered showers in most districts but the monsoon proper has not set in yet. A few village works have been closed but the majority of the works, both village and ordinary, are continuing as only a small proportion of the workers have yet gone to their homes for agricultural operations. Seed again 'takavi' distribution is nearly completed. Prospects are nearly normal. Sowings are favourable but the establishment of the monsoon is anxiously awaited. Sanction has been given to distribution of gratuitous relief on a small scale in the northern parts of the Bilaspur district, making thirteen districts in which relief has been sanctioned. The public health is good. Cattle-disease continues in Seoni and the mortality among plough cattle will cause some difficulty for the spring cultivation. Relief to weavers continues to expand in Nagpur. Prices continue steady. The numbers on relief are :—on works 8,583 ; weavers 12,323 ; on gratuitous relief 18,946 ; total 39,852.

The Bombay report has already appeared. The number on relief was 1,176,658, a decrease of 103,214.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India", June 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt W G Richards, M B, I M S (Madras), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Dept of Military Supply.

The services of Capt W C H Forster, M B, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt M R C MacWatters, M B, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Comr, Central Provinces, for employment in the Jail Department.

The services of Lieutenant A E S Fennell, 81st Pioneers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Reverend G J Chree, Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, combined with furlough for six months and four days, with effect from the 8th July or the sub-sequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend D H Gillan, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Reverend G J Chree.

The Reverend R W H Stuart, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 10th May.

The Reverend A P G Maunsell, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 25th May.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S M L Bean, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, on probation, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, and is promoted to Deputy Examiner, Class II, with effect from the 1st June.

Mr A H Francis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted, combined leave for six months, viz, privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain R H Chenevix-Trench, Political Agent in the Southern States of Rajputana, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Resident in Mewar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th May, and until further orders.

With reference to Notification No. 902-G B dated the the 7th April, 1908 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr William Ure as Consul for Norway at Madras, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr Anton Platt to be Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Herr Jakob Wein,

Mr L W Reynolds, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

Brevet-Colonel G A Williams, I A Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Circle is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 29th June.

The "Sind Journal" writes :—"Last week a party of 40 soldiers were out boating on the Indus at Gidu Bunder. They had a good swim, but when they were returning one of them was seized by a crocodile and dragged some way down. A comrade attempting to rescue him was also caught, but he was released through the efforts of a boatman. The first victim was taken under water and carried far into the stream and killed."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens loose gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

THE KING'S CLOGG.

Mr. Justice Warrington gave judgment recently in a case brought in the Chancery Division by Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair to ascertain whether the New River Company, Limited, or the Metropolitan Water Board was liable to pay a yearly rent charge of £400, known in the 17th century by the title of "The King's Clogg." The New River was constructed by Sir Hugh Myddelton and 28 others in the reign of James I. to bring water from Chadwell and Amwell to London. The King bore half the cost of the undertaking and received half the profits, the other moiety going to Sir Hugh and his associates. The King's moiety was afterwards conveyed to trustees for the Crown, and was subsequently assigned by Charles I. and the other trustees to Sir Hugh in consideration of the payment of this yearly charge or "clogg." In order to ensure Sir Hugh being in a position to pay the "clogg," King Charles agreed to assist in the preservation of the river by giving authority for the apprehension of evil-disposed persons who unlawfully cut of spoiled the banks, bridges, or pipes and "let out the river to waste." By writ of Privy Seal, dated May, 1896. William III. conveyed the "clogg" to Dennis Cooling, and it was ultimately vested in William Adair, through whom the plaintiff derived his title. All the documents of the New River Company were destroyed by the fire in 1769, but it was not disputed that from that date down to 1905 the New River Company had paid this charge to Sir Frederick and his predecessors in title. The undertaking of the New River Company having been transferred to the Water Board, the point arose which, if either of them, was liable to continue the payment. Mr. Justice Warrington held that the obligation to pay the "clogg" was transferred to the Water Board, and that the "clogg" was new secured on the water fund established by an Act of 1902. He made a declaration to that effect, and ordered the Water Board to pay the costs of the plaintiff and of the New River Company.

A NEW ETON TREASURE.

Eton is proud of Gray, and the manuscript of the famous Ode, which has just been given to the College by six publishers, is a great addition to Eton treasures. The Ode—the title as Gray wrote it is, according to Mr. Grosse, "Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College, Windsor, and the adjacent country"—is a very idealised memory of Gray's schooldays at Eton, which do not appear to have been particularly happy or distinguished. The Head in his time was the harsh and pedantic Dr. George, of whom the story is told that when a lady quoted Latin to him he remarked, "Madam, if you were in the lowest form in our upper school I should lay you upon the block, for that recitation contains, in three lines, two false quantities and the same number of concords equally false." Gray's great friend at Eton was Horace Walpole, and both seem to have taken little part in the rather brutal sports of eighteenth-century Eton, of which the most notorious was the annual ram-beating, when a ram was chased and beaten to death with clubs. This ram-beating was abolished in 1747, not for its cruelty, but because it was dangerous to the boy's health. Hoops and trapball were milder amusements, though they are hard to recognise in the form of "To chase the rolling circle's speed, Or urge the flying ball." Walpole reports that the friends "never made an expedition against bargemen or won a match at cricket." The "leaving-book" at Eton is usually a finely painted copy of Gray. It is recorded of the terrible Keate that he once forebore to flog two little boys who excused themselves for being late by saying they had been to see Stoke Pogis churchyard.

THE SMITHS AND BROWNS.

The "Strand Magazine" for June recalls Froude's retort to someone who had spoken about "common names" : "Take away the achievements of the Smiths and the Browns, and what a different thing English history would be." The historian might have included the great Jones clan while he was about it (writes "E"), and made it "British" history. The emigration of these three families would create a distinct gap in the society of the present day. Wales would be left practically untenanted. The departure even of the "John Jones" section would rob the country of its backbone. It is rather remarkable that this name, which is supposed to be typically Welsh, is about the least Cymric that could be devised. It violates the Welsh linguistic laws almost in every detail. To begin with, there is no "j" in the Welsh Alphabet ; the sound is an acquired one. Then the placing of the aspirate as in the name John is unheard of in Welsh.

RELIEVING JURORS.

Even when there is no work for them to do nothing less than an Act of Parliament is necessary to execuse jurors from attendance at assizes and quarter sessions. The Lord Chief Justice has introduced into the House of Lords a bill "to dispense with the attendance of jurors at assizes and quarter sessions and with the holding of assizes and quarter sessions in certain cases." If the measure becomes law judges and recorders will receive fewer pairs of white gloves than formerly, but the convenience of the public will be greatly increased. Lord Alverstone has found perfectly simple solution of a difficulty which has worried a generation of law reformers. Jurors will continue to be summoned as usual but if within five days of the opening of the assizes or sessions there is no prospect of there being any business for them to transact they will receive notices through the post that their attendance will not be required. If any person should be committed for trial during these five days he will be released on bail until the next sittings, or, if that is not possible, will be transferred to a neighbouring assize or sessions.

A CURIOUS OLD RIGHT.

There is one curious provision in the bill. It is declared that "any person having by law a right to present a bill of indictment to a Grand Jury in a case where no person has been committed for trial" shall give notice of his intention to do so more than five days before the date fixed for the opening of the assizes or sessions. This is a very necessary precaution, for it is not essential—as is commonly supposed—that there shall be a preliminary magisterial inquiry before an accused person can be committed for trial The Vexatious Indictments Act, though it has placed serious restrictions on the old common law right of preferring a bill of indictment against one's enemy before the Grand Jury without any previous inquiry into the truth of the allegation, has not by any means abolished this privilege of the free-born Briton. All that the Act does is to specify certain serious offences for which no one can be indicted unless he has been committed for trial by magistrates, or unless the prosecutor (on the refusal of the magistrates to commit) has been bound over, on his own demand, to prosecute, or unless an indictment has been directed by a judge or the law officers of the Crown, or (in cases of perjury) by any court authorised to do so. These checks were considered necessary fifty years ago because it had become a common thing to annoy and persecute persons out of private malice by indicting them forth with, and their only remedy—at a later stage—was the expensive one of an action for malicious prosecution. The Act has had its effect, and even in the cases to which it does not apply a private bill of indictment is now scarcely ever preferred.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"BOOKMARKER" TIES.

Ties and jabots are just now the entremets and sauces piquantes of the modistic feast, without which the most notable meal would become insipid. It matters very little whether it is a simple little morning frock of linen or lawn, to which the couturiere applies her experiments in ribbon and laces, or the more expensive glories of the afternoon toilette—some note of individuality must invariably redeem it from a too slavish adherence to fashion, and give it a touch of distinction which lifts it out of the common rut. One of the quaintest accessories in this connection is the little fringed tie of black sarcened ribbon, fashioned with a very small bow at the top and very long ends, which forms the connecting link between the two sides of a coat, or is placed exactly below the high boned collar or ruff. This tie is more than reminiscent of the bookmarkers of whilom fame, which were embroidered so laboriously by the small starched and pomaded pensionnaires of a couple of generations ago, and hung from "Beauty Books" and volumes of travel placed at regular and systamatic intervals on circular rosewood tables. A quint embroidery of mess-rosebuds, pimpernels; and parsley ferns decorates the base of the tie, which is finished with a little coloured silk fringe, the ends falling with stiff precision over the front of the corsage.

FLOWERED TIES.

Another favourite which will be worn extensively in conjunction with the plain costumes of linen or striped twill is the tie of flowered cretonne or toile de Jouy, cut with narrow leaf-shaped ends, edged with a tiny galon, and the minutest of guaffered frills of tinted Valenciennes lace, the bow—in this case as well—being of the smallest dimensions, while the ends are of exaggerated length. In contradiction to these, the size of the bows and knots of soft satin ribbon which are worn at the back or side of the neck, dividing the two full ruffles of snow-white tulle, are of ever increasing proportions, and show signs of rivalling the sash bow of tradition in point of size.

THE PANELLED SKIRT.

The panel and the tunic represent the two most important rivals this year in the world of dress. In cases where the skirt it not cut away over a flowing underskirt, the jupe of the evening gown is almost invariably divided with careful precision all round into a series of wide or narrow panels, with lines of silver bugles or crystals running like tiny glittering rivulets from waist to hem. Each panel is centred with an embroidered design, one of the favourites consisting of Louis XV. baskets of roses worked in silver and crystals, and slung from long silver ribbons embroidered on the fabric or applique to it. Crystal bugles—which are really a revival from mid-Victorian days, when the voluminous crinoline gowns demanded yards of embroidery and a veritable harvest of artificial blossoms—have risen almost to the high-water mark of their popularity, and have defeated the erstwhile popular pillettes in single combat, and in spite or the Puritan simplicity of some of the gowns of soft satin, some means of introducing the bugles are almost invariably found on the tiny undersleeves or the tucker which softens the line of the decolletage. In the case of some of the afternoon gowns the panel is almost detachable from the gown itself, having, in fact, the effect of being put on when the jupe has been finished, and entirely as an afterthought. In such cases it is hardly to be distinguished from the ordinary sash end except for the fact that it is carried out in the same material as the gown, a single panel being introduced in the centre of the back, starting from the high Empire waistline and lying well on the ground in a long rounded or leaf-shaped end. These panels give height to a short figure, and are in consequence enthusiastically adopted by small women.

THE GREAT GANGES CANAL.

The following forms part of an article in "Blackwood's Magazine" by Col., G. K. Scott Moncreiff, C.B., C.I.E., entitled, "On an Indian Canal" :—

The Ganges Canal issues from the parent stream at Hardwar, where white temples cluster at the base of low-wooded hills on the banks of a noble river, with swirling rapids and pools of clear blue water, reflecting on their surface the far-distant snowy peaks of the Himalayas against the deep cloudless blue of an Eastern sky. Here a weir has curbed the river, causing part of the water to flow down a new channel, forming a stream about fifty yards wide, about ten feet deep, and with a current so strong that no man can swim against it. Just below the entrance into this new channel there is a bridge of several arches under which the water rushes, eddying in whirloops behind the piers, and if your eyes are good you will see gliding in and out of these eddies, the noble "mahseer," the Indian salmon (so called, though the fish is of a different genus), olive-backed and orange-finned, and a glorious fighter. Spin a minnow or a spoon in the current and you will probably hook him, but see that you have plenty of line and the best of tackle, for your rod will bend into a perilous curve, and your reel will scream with the music that brings a thrill to the angler's heart, and your gallant fish, with that current in his favour, will be far out over the rushing water before you can bring any pressure to bear on him. There is a shingle bank about a hundred yards down where you may hope to land him, but if he takes you beyond that, as well he may, you will have many an anxious moment before you gaff him. When that proud achievement has been accomplished, you will be ready to declare that an Indian canal is first cousin to a Scotch salmonriver.

For the next seventeen or eighteen miles of its course that canal is a thing of beauty, an engineering triumph, a sportsman's paradise. It winds along between wooded banks, a grassy road on either side, following the base of hills where every sort of game that man desires to shoot, from an elephant to a snipe, can be found by those who know where to seek it. Elephants, by the way, are preserved by the State, and a herd of them is not a thing which the sportsman desires to meet, for he cannot shoot them, and they are distinctly dangerous. But there are tigers and leopards, deer of many kinds, jungle fowl, partridges, ground game, geese and ducks of varieties and beauty too numerous to mention, so that the man behind the gun is hard to please if he cannot get what he wants.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 30.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 15/16	1/16	
2½ do.	Bonds ...	95	1/2	
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 1/4	1/4	
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	62 9/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	24 7/8	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 7/8	1/8	
Do.	in New York ...	54	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2		unchgd
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·39		3/4
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		since 28th May
Do.	Short London Bills	1 3/8		unchgd
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	2 1/8	1/4	
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1 1/8	1/4	
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2 1/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.	
Futures	...Steady.	
East Indian	...Quiet.	
Manchester	...Quiet.	
Total Sales	4,000	Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300	,,
Imports	8,000	,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·46—09	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/4	unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·78	5·70	5·35	5·13	5·05
—09	—08	—09	—06	—05
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**		**Feb.-Mar.**
4·99	4·96	4·94		4·94
—04	—04	—03		—03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	2,800	,,
Exports to Great Britain	2.000	,,
Do. to Continent	4,000	,,
Spot Cotton—11·30—10		
Futures—Month of July 9·78—07	Declined owing to longs unloading and to bearish private crop reports.	
Do. Oct. 9·25—01		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8—unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·16+01
Do do Oct. 9·26+01
Closing Tone of Futures :—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—37 3/4—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,110,000.

SEEDS

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57½ June-July—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 51 1/2 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India, 13/6.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/11—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
38 Boxes Sovs ..	60,000	Aden ...	National Bank
Rupees	1,50,000		
3 Boxes gold Bullions...	2,26,848	Sydney ...	
403 Bars Silver...	7,75,963	London...	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	34,710		
2 Boxes Sovs,..	1,52,616	Melbourne.	
86 Bars Silver...	1,54,586	London ...	International Bank
333 Bars Silver...	6,25,296	London ...	Indian Specie Bank
5 cases Sovs ...	6,196	Muscat...	Comptoir National
Rupees	8,505		
1 Bundle Rs...	415	Trieste	
10 Packages Sovs.	22,605	Jeddah ...	Sundry Importers.
Gold coins...	32,337		
Rupees	4,950		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [30TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market was steady throughout the day for T.T. at 1s. 3 7-8d., demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. and credit 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 1-32d., and though T.T. and demand were offered by the Banks at these rates, no business of any importance was reported. Far Eastern rates are also steady as follows.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	196
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	136 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	132 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed steady at 95-15 for both Cash and Settlement, and notwithstanding that it was the eve of settlement-day, very little business was transacted. The Calcutta rates are for Ready 96 and for Delivery in a month 95-15.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	95-15
1st Settlement ...	...	95-15
2nd Settlement ...	... ...	,, 95-15

Bullion :—

A rise of 1-6d. is recorded in the London market for both spot and forward, which are quoted at 24 7-8d., which is ascribed to purchases in the East. New York also rose 1-4 cent. to 54. The local quotation opened at 64-3 ex-duty for July settlement, and after advancing an eighth to 64-5, declined three-sixteenths to 64-2 with Ready at 64-1, at which rates the market closed. The following are the quotations :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns		...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		...	64	1	0
Ditto	1st Settlement		64	2	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement		64	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have again little or no change to report in our market. Prices are, if anything, a trifle easier but business in contracts is practically at a standstill. Good rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Berars and parts of Khandeish, as also in the Deccan, but in the North of India rain is urgently required.

Ready cotton is slightly easier with more disposition to sell on the part of holders, but the demand, except from Japan, is poor, and only a small business was reported at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219	,,
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212/13	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	205/6	,,
Fine M. G. Luttia	198	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	199	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190/1	,,
Good Westerns ...	199	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	,,
NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240	March/09
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	219	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	212	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	206/7	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	206	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	195	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	191/2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180/81	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	6,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·79	5·71	5·33	5·14	5·06
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5·01	4·98	4·96		4·96
+02	+02	+02		+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	6	0 B. T.
September	,,	8	13	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is dull with little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	2	0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9	4	0
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10	4	6
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10	2	0

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steady but the business passing is meagre.

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	56	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	58	8	0
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	57	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	9	0 B.T.

Tone.—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	31	12	0

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	26	0	0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	5	10	0 B. T.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs.	6	4	0 R. T.

Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,395
Bank of India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54½

Mills :—

David	385
Manockji Petit	3,140
Swadeshi Mills	1,305

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	325
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	275
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,065

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	567 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,932	bales.
Wheat	8,821	cwts.
Linseed	2,360	,,
Rapeseed	6,796	,,
Gingellyseed	355	,,
Poppyseed	5,766	,,
Groundnuts	nil.	
Castorseed	3,949	,,
Rice	30,512	,,
Myrabollams	627	,,
Cottonseed	5,438	,,
Mowraseed	985	,,
Gram	652	,,
Jowar	nil.	
Maize	nil.	

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Bank of India Limited for the half year ended 30th June, including the sum of Rs. 17,419-7-10 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 2,62,028-9-10. The directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax on the paid up capital of 50 lacs, which will absorb Rs. 1,25,000, and to carry the balance Rs. 1,37,028-9-10 forward.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from the Victoria Dock No. 8 on July 1.

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 at 9-45 a.m. sharp.

Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 8-30 a.m. sharp :—

Bodong, Mr A
Cready, Mr H J
Calling, Lt E C
Craig, Lt N S
Fox, Col H C
Jaeger, Mr R
Jost, Mr and Mrs C
Kidle, Lt R
Kimmert, Mr E
Pearson, Mr Ed G
Power, Mr
Ralph, Major A J
Sanderson, Sergt and Mrs and 2 infants
Stevens, Mr E S
Turner, Mr and Mrs and infant

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 1¼ ,,	64 / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75 old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French ...	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee ...	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva ...	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile ...	125	175	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg. ...	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar ...	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon ...	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind ...	400	400	35	720
Surat City ...	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	125
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	325 / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co. ...	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing.	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co. ...	100	100	10	132
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A. ...	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co. ...	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 5 / Nil.	37 / 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company ...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co. ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 11 / dis 5 1/2
Thackers and Co. ...	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	620

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	200
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United...	250	250	28	xd 475
Century ...	500	500	50	395
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,720
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	15	180
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,010
David ...	250	250	20	288½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1000	75	11
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	535
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	75	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	135
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	435
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Maokunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor ...	500	500	26	775
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	155	2,200
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,140
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2957
Mysore Spinning ...	150	150	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	187½
New City of Bombay	500	500	10	685
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	10	850
Queen ...	1000	1,000	10	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	550
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	100	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta ...	150	150	10	197½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun ...	150	150	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile ...	500	500	30	1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	380
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	20	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 537½	
Amritsar Patti ...	100	100	5 ,,	118	
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 ,,	417½	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 102	

THE TWO SERVICES.

The second-in-command of the Channel Fleet has changed hands, when Admiral Sir Reginald Custance gave place to Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, whose last appointment was the command of the Royal yachts, a post which in these days is of considerable importance and responsibility. This will be Sir Berkeley's first co-operation as a fleet commander in operations on such an extensive scale as those about to be carried out under the supreme orders of Lord Charles Beresford, and his connection with the Channel Fleet as second-in-command consequently commences under auspicious circumstances. In Admiral Sir Reginald Custance the Channel Fleet loses an efficient flag officer who has enhanced the high reputation which he enjoyed before taking up the appointment which he has now to relinquish sooner than was anticipated owing to promotion in the higher ranks of the service having been unexpectedly accelerated.

INTER-SHIP RIFLE MATCH.

To the "Hibernia," flagship of the second-in-command of the Channel Fleet, belongs the credit of having won the inter-ship rifle cup competition, which has been inaugurated with the view of encouraging musketry practice in Lord Charles Beresford's command. The competition was decided in heats, which resulted as follows :—"Hibernia," 724 ; "Hindustan" 700; "Britannia," 663; "Swiftsure," 660 ; "Venerable," 591; "New Zealand," 587 ; "Tyne," 522. Second Heat: "King Edward VII.," 717; "Triumph," 659; "Hampshire," 620 ; "Roxburgh," 620 ; "Black Prince," 615 ; "Africa," 579 ; "Sapphire," 535. The first three in each heat took part in the final, with following result :—"Hibernia," 728 ; "King Edward VII.," 704 ; "Hindustan," 694 ; "Triumph," 679 ; "Britannia," 672 ; "Hampshire," 635. The team from the "Hibernia" received a congratulatory signal from Lord Charles Beresford on their excellent shooting. A similar competition with revolvers will be decided to-morrow.

NEW LIFE-SAVING BOAT.

If in the practical tests to which, we understand, Captain Brude's craft will presently be subjected, his life-saving vessel, the "Uraed" ("Fearless"), should prove to be all that the designer claims, then the world will owe this young Norwegian skipper a debt of gratitude. The "Uraed" is at present moored in the Thames, and Captain Brude claims to have solved the problem of contructing a life-saving boat for passenger and cargo vessels, capable of resisting rough seas, cold weather, and hurricanes with equal ease. All the manipulating machinery of this vessel is led to a common centre, namely, a cosy cabin in the centre of the hull. There is, therefore, no reason for the crew, it is said to venture outside in rough weather. In fact, rougher the weather the steadier the boat, is the claim put forward. It is the size and weight of any life-saving boat, however, that call fourth the criticism of the expert. A liner carries two or three thousand passengers, and has limited stowage rooms on the boat deck for boats in which such a number of persons could be placed. If the new life-saving boat demands more room per head for accommodation, then it starts handicapped at the outset. Every passenger demands an equal chance of life, and if only absolute certainty is guaranteed to a few by carrying a smaller number of "perfect" boats, then there might be wild scenes when disasters occurred and ships had to be abandoned. In cargo ships, where one or two boats would hold the whole crew, stowage accommodation for such craft might more readily be found. The test of Captain Brude's craft will be awaited with interest.

GERMANY CAUGHT NAPPING.

A curious story is told by the Berlin correspondent of the "Navy League Journal," which, without having all the probabilities on its side, may still contain a large element of truth. It is interesting as showing how closely the naval authorities in Germany watch our movements and follow our lead in naval matters. The large armoured cruiser "Blucher" was launched at Kiel last month, whose displacement was only 15,000 tons. Some surprise has been expressed at this small tonnage, compared with our "Invincible" type, to which the "Blucher" was known to be intended as a reply by the German Admiralty. But according to the writer of a recent article in a Berlin paper, the building of the cruiser was the report of a complete misunderstanding, or, to put in plain English, a downright "sell." When the "Invincibles" were first mentioned the British Admiralty let it become known that they were to displace 15,000 tons, and the Teutons hastened to adopt this standard in their reply. But after the German cruiser had become too far advanced for any alteration to her design or armament being made, it was discovered that the "Invincibles" were to displace 17,250 tons, and that the reply would be no adequate match for the battleship-cruisers which have now sprung into "being" in this country. It is not every day that our friends across the North Sea are caught napping like this, or are served so badly by their eyes and ears in Great Britain.

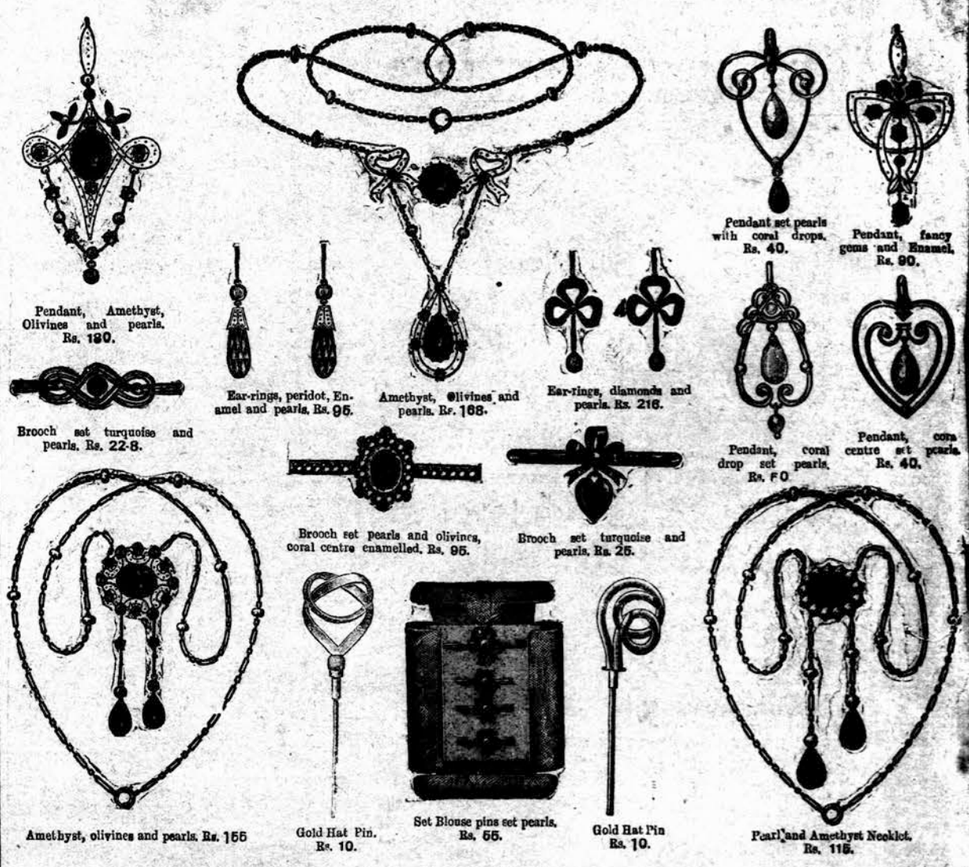
THE DISPLACED LANCE.

A cavalry correspondent tells us that a large body of cavalry officers still hope to see the lance restored, and will not cease to urge the claims of what they believe to be the most perfect cavalry thrusting weapon in the world. As to what the lance can do on service, he says, let all read the life and story of General Bacon, who raised and commanded a regiment of Lancers in the Carlist war in the first half of the nineteenth century. Opponents of the lance at present use as their chief argument against it that this weapon is an encumbrance and hindrance in dismounted action. This is denied ; for even with the old method of securing the lance, a well-trained Lancer regiment could be dismounted and in action with their carbines in one minute, timed by a stop watch. With the new short rifle, by dropping the lance into the bucket after drawing arms, it can be done in even less time. In this position the lance is absolutely secure, no matter how fast the led horses are moved.

THE SHORT CONTROVERSY.

The controversy about bull's-eye marksmanship is still raging, and we hope the disputants may be able to arrive at some agreement on the subject. The one object in view should be preparation for the demands of war. To that alone should the resources at the disposal of the Army Council be devoted, and we hope all other agencies will work for the same end. Does this requirement exclude bull's-eye shooting? We do not think so. This is the beginning of the art of marksmanship, and it should be the means to the end. A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, asks, if records prove the value of the expert bull's-eye marksman and enable him to reach the top of the list in practical competitions why bull's-eye-marksmen confine their attention to the bull's-eye? There can be no doubt that in the past they have done so, and that many of them do not welcome the new conditions laid down by the Army Council. We agree with our correspondent that rifle meetings which fail to bring together the rank and file to compete under conditions approaching the conditions of active service, fail of their object. The National Rifle Association has shown its willingness to meet the views of the Army Council and too much has not been asked at the beginning.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
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Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
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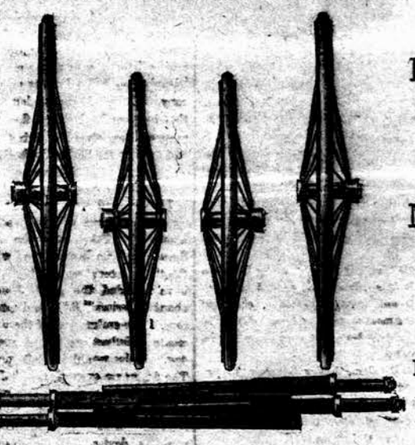

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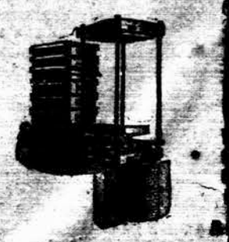

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